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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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RICE PRODUCTION IN 1983 FALLS BELOW TARGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Based on 1/1983 forecast of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Indonesia's rice production in 1983 will increase by only 3.3 percent compared with the previous year. As last year's provisional figure for rice production was 23,191,000 tons, this would mean that this year's national production will total only 23,965,000 tons.

A source in the National Logistics Board told KOMPAS yesterday that BPS' forecast merely represents the gross production. To find out the net production of rice, a deduction must be made for chaff, dehydration, seeding and others, which usually account for 10 percent of the total gross weight. Therefore, the net production of rice is estimated at 21,568,000 tons.

The BPS forecast is combined with a plan of the Logistics Board to absorb rice. This year the board plans to gather in 1.8 million tons of rice as reserves in the national stock, while the remaining 19,768,000 tons will be distributed among the people.

In the meantime, the people's rice consumption is estimated at 22,575,000 tons. To fulfill this requirement, the Logistics Board will allocate 2,807,000 tons. Judging by the available stock of rice, this means that the board must obtain rice from other sources, either by importation or from its own supplies. To find out how much rice is to be imported from abroad, the board must first know how much rice is in stock throughout the country and how much is needed for a given period. However, nothing is known on this score as yet. The stock of rice in the National Logistics Board is estimated at 1.2 million tons.

According to a source at the board, assessment of rice production made by this board in November was much lower than the BPS' estimate. It said that rice production for 1983 rose by only 1.3 percent in comparison with last year's figure, or only 23.5 million tons. Minus dehydration, seeding and other factors, the net production became 21.2 million tons.

As estimates of rice supplies made by the Logistics Board and the BPS are virtually identical, only 19.35 million tons can be distributed among the general public. Since the requirement for the people totals about 22,575,000 tons, the Logistics Board must allocate more rice than the figure estimated

by BPS, that is, 3,225,000 tons. This means that more rice will have to be imported from foreign countries.

No official explanation is immediately available as to why the National Logistics Board projected so tiny an increase in rice production, although it is generally assumed that the causes were attributed to protracted drought toward the end of 1982, to pests and delayed planting.

In 1980, rice production registered an increase of 13 percent; the following year the increase was 10 percent, and it dropped drastically to 4 percent in 1982.

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CSO: 4213/57

LOAN AGREEMENT FOR \$1 BILLION SIGNED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The Indonesian Government Tuesday afternoon signed a commercial credit loan agreement for \$1 billion with 56 multinational private banks in New York, the biggest loan since the establishment of the new order. Previously, the largest loan made to the Indonesian Government had amounted to \$425 million, at the time when PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corporation] was experiencing difficulties in repaying its debts.

According to Trees Nio, correspondent for KOMPAS, the said loan represented an 8-year credit, repayable in 3 years after a grace period of 5 years. Its interest is based on two different rates, that is, the interest for \$500 million will be determined by London banks, while that for other \$500 million will be fixed by the U.S. Government on behalf of American banks. Based on these stipulations, interest rates for loans are hovering between 10 and 11 percent per annum at the present time.

The credit loan, coordinated by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, constitutes a consortium of international private banks. Besides Morgan, the other 55 participating financial institutions included the Bank of Tokyo Ltd, Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, Chemical Bank International Group, Commerzbank (South East Asia) Ltd, Gulf International Bank B.S.C., Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp, and others.

Bank Indonesia Governor Rachmat Saleh who, together with its executive director, Dr J. E. Ismael, jointly signed the loan agreement on behalf of the Indonesian Government, expressed their gratification, particularly because this huge amount was made available at a time when the world is facing recession, and conditions in developing countries--especially oil producing countries--are unsettled.

Negotiations for obtaining the credit took a relatively short period, compared with the experiences of some other fund-seeking developing countries. Talks were initiated in the middle of January and the loan agreement was signed a mere 2 months afterward.

However, terms and conditions for acquiring the loan are tougher than before. Whereas in the past such a loan was repayable in 5 years, this time it has

to be paid back in 3 years after 5 years' grace. Normally, interest would be based on the rates prevailing in London, but this time the interest for half of the loan will be based on the higher rates in the United States.

Whereas in the past a commercial loan was mainly utilized to finance exports, this time it is to be used to bolster balance of payments also. How much will be used for export credit and how much for backing up balance of payments will depend on the speed of export credit utilization.

According to Dr Rachmat Saleh, Indonesia's balance of payments is not so favorable as projected in the national budget. The drop in oil price and curtailment in oil export quotas will clearly affect the balance of payments which was initially based on the export of 1.4 million bbl/day at \$34 per barrel, although expenditures and imports have been slashed.

The governor of Bank Indonesia admitted that Indonesia is facing a difficult situation today. World recession also affects the Indonesian economy, as well as that of most other countries. Efforts to augment revenues from exports have been blocked by a wave of protectionism in industrialized nations. On the other hand, the unstable and dropping oil price has swelled the challenge being faced by Indonesia's economy this year and in the future.

With these circumstances in mind, the government has taken and will continue to take measures to improve the economic situation in the country. For example, Dr Rachmat Saleh mentioned the steps taken to increase the price of oil and reduce government subsidy on other commodities, as well as having increased the rates for transportation, telephone and electricity as of last January. The national budget has been readjusted to prevent a deficit, thereby curbing inflation. The amount of currency is also placed under strict observation, while the target for bank credit loans is also adapted to fit the situation. Government policy on credit selection will be aimed at making export industries more competitive, while efforts will be made to lower the production cost of national industries in order to minimize imports.

The process of adaptation also includes the optimum regulation and use of foreign exchange. Dr Rachmat Saleh admitted that difficulty in the balance of payments has compelled the government to slow down its development program. However, this does not mean that the program will be stopped altogether. What must be done is that big projects should be suspended and replaced with small projects with potential.

The governor of Bank Indonesia estimated that foreign debts have amounted to \$18 billion, adding that a large portion of the total amount consists of soft credits. Last year, for instance, commercial credits received by the Republic of Indonesia totaled only \$1.25 billion, compared with the \$1,925,000,000 soft credits received through the IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia]. Besides, nearly all of the soft credits received by the Indonesian Government during the early years of the new order had a

grace period of 25 years, a repayment schedule of 40 years and an annual interest of below 3 percent.

Dr Rachmat Saleh assessed that the signing of the latest loan agreement reflected the great trust international banking places in Indonesia. Although aware of the fact that Indonesia is facing a difficult situation, they believe that Indonesia will be able to overcome the difficulties, as attested by its capability in making the necessary adjustments in the past. "And that apparently was the main basis for the banks loaning us the money," said Rachmat Saleh.

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CSO: 4213/57

NEW POLICIES ON TOURISM ANNOUNCED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "New Tourism Policy Package: Free Indonesian Visas for Many Countries"]

[Text] In an effort to increase the flow of foreign tourists to Indonesia, the government has issued a new set of tourism policies which will take effect 1 April 1983.

Roesmin Nurjadin, the minister of information, announced the new policies on Wednesday after he and a number of other ministers and high officials, directly or indirectly involved in tourism, met with President Soeharto in the Bina Graha executive office building.

The government's objective in issuing this new tourism package is to increase its currently rather limited sources of revenue and to expand job opportunities.

Minister Roesmin Nurjadin feels that, over the period of the last three 5-year plans, security conditions have vastly improved and that the security apparatus is much better prepared. The issuance of visas, which was previously based on security considerations, can now be less restricted.

Free 2-month visas will be given to nations whose citizens represent a potential source of tourists. These nations include ASEAN members, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, United States, members of the EEC, Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and South Korea. The processing of visas for persons holding Hong Kong certificates of identity will be expedited. Previously, only ASEAN member nations were granted free 2-week visas.

In the area of aviation, the minister said that, to accommodate the flood of requests from the Pacific region and Australia, the government intends to establish new ports of entry and exit at the airports in Biak, Ambon and, possibly, Manado.

The new policy will entail increasing the customs, immigration, and quarantine services provided at the ports of entry. The minister declared that baggage handling at the airports and seaports cannot be allowed to become an obstacle.

Another side of the problem that must be considered is the establishment of a system of incentives for those involved in the aviation, hotel, travel agency, marketing and other related facets of the tourism business.

According to Roesmin, the possibility of increasing the interest rates for prospective investors in the tourism industry is now under consideration. The lengthening of an investor's grace period, longer term loans and the easing of credit for tourism ventures, in general, are some of the incentives now being studied by the Department of Finance and Bank Indonesia.

9127

CS0: 4213/41

BANGLADESH TO STOP IMPORTING INDONESIAN OIL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "Bangladesh Will Stop Importing Oil From Indonesia"]

[Text] On 29 April 1982, Bangladesh entered into its first oil purchase contract with Indonesia. Bangladesh has decided that when that contract expires on 31 December it will not import any more crude oil from Indonesia. Under the provisions of the contract, Bangladesh has been authorized to purchase up to 6,000 barrels of oil daily from Indonesia.

On Wednesday, a KOMPAS source said that the decision was taken because of rising costs in his country and the possibility of purchasing less expensive oil from Arab countries. In response to a KOMPAS question regarding the chances of an offer of inexpensive oil from other countries he said, "We have not received any information on that matter."

Bangladesh has had just this one oil purchase contract with Indonesia. It was in effect from 29 April through 31 December 1982 and allowed the purchase of up to 6,000 barrels per day. After the contract expired, the Bangladesh representative in Jakarta notified PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Corporation] that his government would not be purchasing any Indonesian oil in 1983. Last year, Thailand imported up to 10,000 barrels of Indonesian oil per day. It has also decided to reduce its 1983 purchases of Indonesian crude oil by about one-half.

PERTAMINA announced that in 1983 Thailand will import only about 5,000 barrels of Indonesian oil daily. The reason for this reduction is that Thailand can now produce about 5,000 barrels of crude oil and 120 million cubic feet of natural gas daily from its off-shore fields in the Gulf of Siam.

Since 1980, Thailand has imported crude oil from Indonesia under the terms of annual contracts. Indonesia's oil sales to Thailand and those to the Philippines have been based on mutual cooperation between ASEAN member nations.

Although its contract has not yet been extended, the Philippines has stated that it will continue to buy Indonesian oil in 1983 in about the same amount as in previous years.

PERTAMINA sources say that South Korea will probably continue to purchase Indonesian oil. The fact that the South Korean Government has not yet made an announcement is taken as a sign that that country will extend its Indonesian oil purchase agreement as it did last year.

In 1982, South Korea's daily purchases of Indonesian oil amounted to 10,000 barrels of residue, 9,600 barrels of Handil, and 5,400 barrels of Ataka. This year's purchases are expected to be about the same as last year's.

Under the provisions of a processing agreement, Singapore continues to refine from 150,000 to 160,000 barrels of Indonesian oil daily. This arrangement which was previously based on an annual contract has recently been modified to a quarterly contract. The shorter contract period was established based on the prediction that some of the Indonesian refineries now under construction, especially the one at Cilacap, will become operational in 1983, thus making possible domestic processing of Indonesian crude oil that is now being processed in foreign refineries.

The refineries that have been processing Indonesian crude oil in Singapore are Shell, Esso, Mobil and Singapore Petroleum Company (SPC). Under the new contract a portion of Shell's share has been taken over by British Petroleum and the shares of Esso, Mobil and SPC have been increased. Shell used to be the largest refiner of Indonesian crude oil in Singapore, but now its share has decreased and the shares of the other refiners have increased. "This does not necessarily mean," said a KOMPAS source, "that Indonesia has stopped refining its oil in Singapore."

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CS0: 4213/41

MARIO VIEGAS CARRASCALAO, NEW GOVERNOR OF EAST TIMOR

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jan 83 p 8

[Article: "Mario Viegas Carrascalao, Governor of the Newest Province"]

[Text] Mario Viegas Carrascalao, governor of East Timor, is probably the only Indonesian governor to set aside time each Friday afternoon to personally receive the people of his province. It's not unusual to see groups of people, some elegantly attired and some in their working clothes, sitting in the courtyard in front of the governor's office on a Friday afternoon.

Do not get the idea that they are there to demonstrate. They are merely waiting their turn to meet the governor face to face and to present their grievances, suggestions, and often to ask for monetary contributions.

"I take these opportunities," the governor told reporters in Dili, "to inquire about their problems. Not infrequently, they ask me for money; in which case, I use the contingency funds that have been made available to me."

The office of governor which he has held for the last several months has given him a direct opportunity to develop his region. He is the third governor of East Timor, following Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo and Guilherme Concalves.

He began his assignment by stressing discipline among the local government officials and employees. He practices what he has preached. He is at his office before working hours begin at 0730 and does not go home until working hours are over at 1400. His example has served to instill discipline in the employees of the governor's office and the civil servants of the provincial government. "The civil servants will be embarrassed to be tardy, if the governor has been in his office since early morning. They will be reluctant to go home early, if the governor does not go home until after working hours have ended," declared Carrascalao.

He believes that development in East Timor must be accelerated in order to overcome the comparative backwardness of the region. He is convinced, however, that though East Timor is the newest province, it is not the worst.

Mario Viegas Carrascalao, who was born on 12 May 1937 in Dili, told us a bit about himself. As a child, he started school late. He was 12 years old

before he asked his parents if he could go to school. His father, of Portuguese extraction, and the manager of a coffee plantation in East Timor, gave his consent but with one very difficult stipulation. The younger Carrascalao had to complete the 4 year elementary school in just 1 year.

If he could not accomplish this, he would not be allowed to continue his education because of his age.

He succeeded in completing elementary school in 1 year and entered middle school. Since his father was a rather well-off coffee plantation manager of Portuguese descent, Carrascalao was able to continue his higher education in Lisbon, Portugal. He completed his education there, and received a forestry engineering degree.

Returning to East Timor with his new degree, he worked for the colonial Forestry Service. There is a tale told about his rise to the position of chief of the Forestry Service. When he began working for the Forestry Service, the term of the chief was coming to a close. The Portuguese colonial government had decided to replace this fellow with a Portuguese. Mario Viegas Carrascalao protested and threatened to resign his position if the job was not given to a native East Timorese. His protest was successful and he was given the job.

During the period of turbulence in East Timor, there was three principal parties, each with different positions on the future status of East Timor: FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor], UDT [Timor Democratic Party] and APODETI [Timorese Democratic People's Union]. Mario Carrascalao was a leader of the UDT party.

The UDT position before 1975 was that East Timor should be independent but within the Portuguese commonwealth. FRETILIN wanted a completely independent East Timor with no ties to any other country. APODETI felt that East Timor should be free from Portugal but integrated into the Republic of Indonesia.

On 28 November 1975 when FRETILIN unilaterally proclaimed the Democratic Republic of East Timor and attempted to murder UDT and APODETI members, the UDT, APODETI, and two smaller parties, the KOTA and TRABALHISTA, united against the FRETILIN. Representatives of these four parties met in Batugade, Balibo and, on 30 November 1975, issued the Balibo Declaration which announced the unification of the entire former Portuguese colony of East Timor with the Republic of Indonesia. At that meeting, Mario Viegas Carrascalao represented the UDT and Arnaldo dos Reis Araujo represented APODETI. Since that declaration, Mario Viegas Carrascalao and the other leaders have staunchly defended and supported integration.

After the integration of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia was formalized, Portugal lodged strong protests in the UN. Mario Viegas Carrascalao, along with other Indonesian diplomats, has fought those protests in that international forum. Upon his return to Indonesia, he was entrusted with the task of leading the newest province.

Mario Viegas Carrascalao, whose home is near the port in Dili, lives happily with his Portuguese wife, Milena, and their 2 children, 13 year old Pedro and 11 year old Sonya.

NEW STRATEGY OUTLINED IN STRUGGLE OF THE MAUBERE PEOPLE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Feb 83 p 1

[Report on interview with Mari Alcatiri; date and place not specified]

[Text] "We have widespread political control, a better military situation than in 1982 and good prospects for broadening and consolidating more and more successfully the victories we have already won," said Mari Alcatiri in an interview granted to IPA. Mari Alcatiri is the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. In the course of the interview he answered questions relative to the struggle being carried on by the Maubere people against Indonesian occupation and aggression, both from outside and from inside the country.

During the interview Mari Alcatiri categorized the year just past for FRETILIN as one of consolidating national reorganization, as new strategies have been adopted for the struggle, including the constitution of guerrilla groups in mobile rapid-action brigades throughout the six politico-military sectors comprising East Timor. This measure, according to the chief of diplomacy of the Maubere people, was necessary because of the recrudescence of actions against Maubere resistance by the occupation forces. "We can say that with those measures we are making a qualitative leap in our armed resistance," he went on to say, adding that if in 1982 we spoke in terms of guerrilla warfare being waged unceasingly in nearly 70 percent of the territory and today we do not it is because we really have military control over a large part of the territory, secure bases and political control over the population, even in the areas occupied by the enemy. That population is ready for an uprising at any moment. It has supported FRETILIN with acts of sabotage against the enemy lines and by recruiting young people for the armed struggle."

He emphasized at the same time that the labor of national reorganization had its formal beginning in March of 1981 when the national conference was held in the liberated areas. After that time, he continued, all the structures of the political and military struggle in the interior of the country were re-organized.

New Portuguese Policy

Questioned about the change in Portuguese policy observed in regard to the problem of East Timor, Mari Alcatiri classified that about-face as a fruit of the change in Portugal's relationship with the group of Portuguese-speaking African countries, Angola and Mozambique in particular, which have always been able to coherently and consistently manifest their support for FRETILIN and the Maubere people in their just struggle against Indonesian aggression and occupation.

Another influential factor, he emphasized, is the fact that Portugal's own political situation is enjoying greater stability.

If we make a thorough analysis of Portuguese organs of sovereignty, we find that the first organ that interested itself more honestly and seriously was the Presidency of the Republic, followed by the Assembly, which unanimously created a casual commission and of course after that the government honorably went along to a certain extent with the suggested policy, which has evolved with the passage of time. And we can say now that there are real friends of the Maubere cause in the Portuguese diplomatic service, Mari Alcatiri emphasized in another part of the interview.

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CSO: 3443/214

SMUGGLING SAID TO BE CONTROLLED FROM SINGAPORE

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "There Are Strong Indications That Smuggling Is Controlled From Singapore"]

[Text] Foreign vessels, some of which fly the flag of Singapore, are reported to be frequently involved in large-scale smuggling into Indonesia of such electronic equipment as video cassette recorders and fine textiles. The volume of smuggling has increased recently in the waters and coastal areas of Jakarta Bay, Karawang Beach, and Cirebon in West Java.

The markets in Jakarta and a number of other large cities are being flooded, according to this paper's source, with such smuggled material as TV's, georgette fine textiles from Korea and Japan, and European woolens. The state of the economy is the reason given for this deluge of contraband. Most of the items are brought in during risky smuggling operations in the waters and coastal areas of West Java. On the other hand, smuggling by the manipulation of documents at the ports of entry seems to be on the decline.

Although smuggling is widespread and has a substantial negative impact on national revenue, MERDEKA's source claims that it has still not been contained.

MERDEKA's extremely competent source strongly suspects that one of the principal groups behind the smuggling of the fine textiles and electronic equipment is a gang that goes by the code name "Rabbit."

The operations of this gang of smugglers are obviously controlled from Singapore. Before foreign vessels dock legally at Tanjung Priok harbor, they receive instructions from Singapore in Mandarin Chinese via single sideband radio. These instructions tell the vessels to stop at a specific point at sea or at a small island usually within 2 hours of the coast by motorboat.

The single sideband radio command from Singapore is transmitted after the smuggling headquarters in Singapore has contacted the "Rabbit" gang in Jakarta and determined the most secure spot for the transfer to take place.

Our source, who has investigated this operation, explained that the leaders of the Jakarta based smugglers receive information from their agents posted around the Jakarta waterfront. These agents keep a close watch on the coastal patrols and make their reports by "walky-talky" radios. "With this tight network of agents," he said, "they have been very successful."

When the transfer point has been selected, motor launches or sailboats are stationed there to ferry the crates of contraband to a predetermined landing site ashore.

During the latter part of December, scores of crates and contraband textiles were brought ashore at Kali Pasung beach in Babakan in the Cirebon District. The items were transported from there to Jakarta. The Cirebon police do not deny that this occurred and are, at this time, conducting a continuing investigation.

A similar case occurred at Krawang beach near Muara Baru, Jakarta.

This paper's reporter has also noted that, from time to time, TV's are illegally sold in some of the isolated sections of Jakarta Bay. There, the latest model C&E TV can be purchased for just 200,000 rupiahs, while the normal retail price is almost 1 million rupiahs.

Security forces are said to be conducting intensive operations in these areas. The items being sold so cheaply are thought to be contraband which was abandoned by the smugglers when their operations were interrupted by security patrols.

The smugglers have devised a very clever system of distribution in order to avoid being implicated.

MERDEKA's source has provided the following information about the smuggling gang and its "fences." The brains of the operation in Singapore still has relatives in Jakarta who act as "fences" or distributors. These are usually very slippery characters who, according to our source, accept the contraband and make payment in the form of checks dated up to 2 weeks in advance. They do this for their own security, for if there were to be a raid and the material was confiscated, the check could be cancelled.

It has been reported that these checks can be exchanged for cash in certain illegal banks in the Menteng and Gunung Sahari sections of Jakarta. The fee for cashing the checks is usually 3 to 4 percent per month.

9127

CSO: 4213/42

KOPKAMTIB CHANGES HANDS; STATUS UNSURE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] In a brief ceremony on Tuesday morning at the auditorium of the Ministry of Defense and Security, the post of commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order (KOPKAMTIB) was transferred from the hands of Admiral Sudomo to Gen L. B. Murdani, commander of the Armed Forces. The transfer of this authority was in line with Presidential Decision No 51/M, 1983. However, the status or organizational form of KOPKAMTIB still awaits further decision from the president.

General Murdani expressed his determination to carry out earnestly all the duties and responsibilities vested in him to the best of his ability.

"Implementation of peace and order will be carried out through persuasive and educational measures, while repressive methods will be adopted only as a last resort," General Murdani stated.

During the ceremony, Benny Murdani voiced his appreciation of Admiral Sudomo for his commendable, persevering effort in maintaining security and order in his capacity as the outgoing commander of KOPKAMTIB. "It was thanks to this nationwide stability that economic development has been able to move forward unhindered," he added.

Much progress has been achieved by KOPKAMTIB, said Murdani, particularly in the field of peace and order, such as the success of the general elections and the General Assembly of the People's Consultative Congress in 1983.

He continued that what has been accomplished by Admiral Sudomo also serves well as a great model for the general in carrying out his tasks in the days to come. Although Admiral Sudomo has now been assigned to a new post quite detached from his preceding one, his help and assistance are still expected by the entire staff of KOPKAMTIB.

In his brief reply, Admiral Sudomo gave special thanks to the mass media which, he said, played a big role in helping carry out the work of KOPKAMTIB.

Asked whether "Special Task Force to Maintain Security (OPSTIB)" will continue in operation, Benny Murdani said: "OPSTIB still exists." "How about

the other security operations, such as Operation Clurit, Vidya Griya, Purna Yudha and Siwa?" he was asked. "If the job is completed, the operation is considered closed; otherwise, it continues," Murdani answered.

In conclusion, the commander of the Armed Forces stated: "I recognize the importance of the role played by the press as a controlling apparatus and a source of information for the people. Therefore, within certain limits, the Command for Restoration of Security and Order will cooperate with the press."

9300

CSO: 4213/57

EAST TIMOR FOOD PROSPECTS PROJECTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "In 5 Years, East Timor Will Be Able to Export Food"]

[Text] Mario Viegas Carrascalao, governor of East Timor, is convinced that within the next 5 years the Province of East Timor will be able to export food.

This conviction was stated during an interview with several Indonesian reporters on a journalistic visit to the province last week.

The governor based his conviction on the region's current potential. He stated that in Maliana District alone there are 17,000 hectares of fertile farmland capable of producing 85,000 tons of food annually. In several other districts, there are another 100,000 hectares of farmland. The potential is just now being translated into reality by developments in the agricultural sector.

Comparing current food production in East Timor with that prior to integration with Indonesia, Mario Carrascalao, who was the chief of the Agriculture and Forestry Service in the former Portuguese colony, said that during the colonial period food production was never more than 25,000 tons annually. This did not satisfy the region's annual food requirements of about 60,000 tons.

In regard to regional developments in the agricultural sector, the East Timor governor thinks that mechanization is one of the best ways to achieve high productivity.

He stated that the farming methods of the East Timorese are still not very advanced, that fertilizers are still not well-known or accepted and that only a few small groups of farmers have been introduced to farming implements.

To change these backward farming methods, the government has transferred more advanced model farmers from Bali to the Maliana District. In just a short time, the results have been visibly successful. According to plans, 500 more Balinese farming families are to be transferred to other districts in East Timor.

Governor Carrascalao admitted that, although some areas in his province are producing food surpluses, there are still areas where shortages exist.

These areas where food shortages exist have been provided with about 2,000 tons of food to help make up the deficiency.

"The foreign propaganda concerning starvation in East Timor is just not true," the governor declared.

In a somber tone he described what had happened in East Timor in the past. He said that before integration the region's annual food requirement was 60,000 tons, but food production never exceeded 25,000 tons per year. While some food was imported, those imports were never more than 10,000 tons annually and were used to meet the requirements in Dili.

"There never was any food aid then. How come no one ever made an issue of it?" he asked.

During discussions on the current developments in East Timor, Mario Carrascalao said that the assistance provided by the Indonesian Government over the past 6 years is 20 times more than that provided by the Portuguese Government in 450 years.

He said that the developmental funds provided to this, the youngest, province have increased from year to year.

9127

CSO: 4213/42

CESSNA PLANES PROVED MORE SUITABLE FOR IRIAN JAYA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Excerpts] In an effort to break through the isolation of Irian Jaya's rural areas, it is essential to operate light Cessna-type planes on a regular basis, because they are proven efficient and able to reach various districts with less than 500-meter-long landing strips. By contrast, a Twin Otter plane, with its heavy cargo and 18 passenger capacity, is not operationally profitable, since usually only 20 to 25 percent of the plane is filled. Such planes are ideal for operations between major cities. But it is another matter regarding light planes with a capacity for six passengers, which can be filled up easily.

These remarks were made by M. Panggabean, chief of Air Communication 5th Region in Irian Jaya, to KOMPAS early March, on the problem of future air transport in Irian Jaya's countryside. He said that the work completed there since 1955 by various religious missionaries is worthy of emulation. He added that Irian Jaya has 258 airports, of which about 164 are operated by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF) and 37 others by the Apostolic Missionary Aviation (AMA). All these landing strips are covered with grass and located at district capitals.

Besides transporting goods and personnel of the missions, their fleet of aircraft are also being utilized by the Indonesian Government for official business in the district capitals. Of the total 49,010 kg of foodstuff that must be distributed monthly to the rural areas, about 65 percent is transported to 24 districts aboard mission planes, because Merpati Nusantara Airlines (MNA) does not serve these districts.

As to transportation costs, Panggabean said that the missions charge for fares without making any profit by using "direct operating cost (DOC)" tariff, which is lower than the fares of government or commercial aviation companies in the first place, so many people prefer flying by mission planes.

The missions have been doing a commendable job in aviation from year to year. Of the 37 districts covered by air, 25 are accomplished by the missions, while the other 12 by Merpati Nusantara Airlines, Air Taxi and 3 helicopters operated by the armed forces.

Whereas in other Indonesian regions the term "pioneering aviation" was not used until 1978-79, it was already known in Irian Jaya since 1 January 1963.

Irian Jaya's topography is such that it is difficult to develop its land resources, so progress has been accomplished by air. Aviation has connected major cities with 117 districts in 9 regencies within Irian Jaya in the social work and government administration structure and also has opened up the countryside.

9300

CSO: 4213/57

TWO PURCHASED BRITISH AIRCRAFT ARRIVE IN JAKARTA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] Two intermediate training planes, ordered by the Indonesian Air Force from British Aerospace, landed at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Jakarta on Monday afternoon.

Both H.S. Hawk-type training aircraft, bearing registration numbers LL-5313 and LL-5314, represented a result of a purchase agreement signed between the Indonesian Air Force and British Aerospace not long ago.

Three more similar planes are expected to arrive in Jakarta in April 1983.

According to Sutardjo, chief of Information Service of the Indonesian Air Force, the two arriving training planes were flown all the way to Indonesia by two English pilots of British Aerospace, Captain Chris Robert and Mike Snelling, over the following route: London-Malta-Egypt-Dubai-India-Thailand-Singapore-Indonesia. Flying 6 hours per day, the entire distance was covered in 6 days. This type of aircraft reportedly has a capability for ground attack.

Their arrival in Jakarta yesterday was welcome by Air Force Chief of Staff Vice Marshal Sukardi, Deputy Chief of Staff Vice Marshal Oetomo and other high-ranking Air Force officers.

Vice Marshal Sukardi signed the document in accepting the transfer of the two planes from the hands of Mr Bedford, director of British Aerospace plant.

9300

CSO: 4213/57

MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM SAID TO NEED REVISION

Jakarta MINGGU MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "The Military Education System Must Be Overhauled"]

[Text] Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security and armed forces commander in chief, stated that the military education system needs a basic overhauling.

Recruits must be taught the history of our peoples' patriotism and heroism so they will know the character and exploits of their own people rather than that of foreign heroes.

Speaking before the soldiers of battalion 623, Military Region X, Lambang Mangkurat at Sungai Ulin, Banjarbaru, Jusuf said that we need to conduct a basic overhaul in the near future. He declared that since 1978 there has been a continuous armed forces development program which is focused on increasing combat capabilities through the consolidation of 100 battalions stationed throughout Indonesia. These battalions have been progressively provided the equipment required to create quick reaction combat units, capable of swift response should national defense and security conditions demand it. This program is on-going today.

We are now entering the 2nd phase of this consolidation effort and are continuing to conduct training and exercises aimed at determining if our current weapons and equipment are satisfactory.

We also need to determine if the present combat unit organization is adequate.

He further stated that there have been enough funds provided in the coming years for improvements to personal equipment and readiness; two areas which still require attention.

Such uniform items as field boots, field clothing, steel helmets, as well as communication equipment are continuing to be upgraded.

In parting, General Jusuf asked all soldiers to take good care of their equipment because that equipment represents the sweat and toil of our people.

9127

CSO: 4213/41

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE-CARE HOSPITALS REVEALED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jan 83 p 11

[Article: "Indonesia Will Have Four Comprehensive-Care Hospitals"]

[Text] To increase the level of health service available to the general public, the Indonesian Government will soon have four type "A" hospitals. These hospitals will be comprehensive-care general hospitals that provide complete health service including both specialist and broad subspecialist care.

Dr Bambang Subroto, director of hospitals at the General Directorate of Public Health Service of the Health Department, following last week's installation of the new director of the Dr Pirngadi Hospital in Medan, told ANTARA that a type "A" hospital will be built in Medan to provide health services to western Indonesia, while one to be built in Ujungpandang will serve eastern Indonesia.

Indonesia's present type "A" hospitals are the Dr Tjipto Mangoenkoesomo Central General Hospital in Jakarta and the Dr Soetomo Central General Hospital in Surabaya.

Bambang Subroto further stated that the present 13 type "B" hospitals will be increased to a total of 30 by upgrading all provincial hospitals to type "B" status. These type "B" hospitals will be capable of providing broad health specialist care, but will not be teaching institutions.

The present 13 type "B" hospitals include the Persahabatan Hospital and Fatmawati Hospital in Jakarta, Hasan Sadikin Hospital in Bandung, Dr Karyadi General Hospital in Semarang, the Surakarta Central General Hospital, Dr Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta, Claket General Hospital in Malang, Sanglah General Hospital in Denpasar, Dr Pirngadi Hospital in Medan, Dr M. Djamil Hospital in Padang, the Palembang Central General Hospital, Dr Jadi General Hospital in Ujungpandang, and Gunung Wenang General Hospital in Manado.

E W P Tambunan, governor of North Sumatra, following his installation of the new director of the Dr Pirngadi Hospital, stated that the hospital sees 400 patients each day and has sorely needed improved facilities and equipment.

Dr J. E. Soedibyo, the new director of Medan's Dr Pirngadi Hospital, previously served as the hospital's deputy director. He replaced Dr Zainal Rasyid who has been assigned to new duties at the Health Department in Jakarta, after serving 3 years as the hospital director in Medan.

9127

CSO: 4213/41

INCREASED SCRUTINY OF RESIDENCE PERMITS REPORTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesia 27 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Immigration Tightens Supervision of Residence Permits"]

[Text] During the current world economic recession, the Directorate General of Immigration will increase its supervision of foreigners, particularly their misuse of Indonesian residence permits. This declaration was announced to the press by Soegino Soemoprawiro, the director general of immigration, following the ceremony in Jakarta marking the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Directorate General of Immigration.

In this regard, a number of Directorate General of Immigration action units have been dispatched to investigate and to initiate action against foreigners who are misusing their Indonesian residence permits. According to the director general, these foreigners are "trash" who must be swept out to give job opportunities to native Indonesians.

Accompanied by Saleh Wiramihardja, director for supervision and resolution, as well as Soebiyakto of the director general's staff and Soemakno, chief of public relations of the Directorate General of Immigration, the director general explained that the supervision of foreign workers was being carried out in coordination with the BKPM [Coordinating Agency for Capital Investment] and the DEPNAKERTRANS [Department of Transmigrant Labor]. The Directorate General of Immigration is also receiving reports on the activities of foreigners from the public and the press. The director general urges the public to participate actively by reporting any suspicious actions on the part of any foreigner to the Directorate General of Immigration.

Soegino recounted, as an example, a recent report, by a neighborhood chairman in the Pinangisia section of Jakarta, concerning the activities of a certain Chinese. Based on this report, the Directorate General of Immigration sent an action team to watch this man's movements and then discovered that he was an illegal immigrant. Not wanting to mention any names, the director general also reported the example of a residence permit violation by a Japanese in Bandung. This foreigner had been authorized to work in an electronics industry in Bandung, but it was clear that he was also engaged in illegal expediting activities in Jakarta.

The immigration officials who successfully uncovered this case initiated action to have this foreigner expelled and forbidden ever to return to Indonesia. "We took this action so foreigners will not take over jobs that rightfully belong to Indonesians," declared the director general.

In response to a question regarding the Directorate General of Immigration preparations for the opening of the Cengkayang International Airport in 1985, Soegino said that during 1983-84 the directorate will commence basic immigration training for baccalaureate graduates who are not now employed by the Directorate General of Immigration. Sixty students will be trained during phase one, followed by up to 120 in the next phase.

Following 1 year of training, the new immigration officials will be ready for their assignments at the end of 1984 and in April 1985. When Cengkayang is opened, the majority of them will be assigned there. Soegino also said that the Directorate General of Immigration, in conjunction with other agencies, has been visiting and observing the service systems of international airports in Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

9127

CSO: 4213/42

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NEW N. KOREAN AMBASSADOR--Chang Yong Yun, the North Korean ambassador to Indonesia, hopes that the relations between Indonesia and his country will continue to improve and expand. This was one of the topics discussed on Wednesday during the new ambassador's first introductory call on Amirmachmud, chairman of Indonesia's Parliament. Chang Yong Yun replaced Ambassador Pak Min Sop whose assignment recently ended. During the visit, Chang Yong Yun took the opportunity to invite Amirmachmud to visit North Korea and to express the desire of North Korea's parliamentary chairman to visit Indonesia. Amirmachmud graciously acknowledged both his invitation to North Korea and his counterpart's desire to visit Indonesia. During the 1-hour meeting, Amirmachmud explained that communism has been exterminated and outlawed in Indonesia because the Indonesian Communists have twice betrayed the country; once during the 1948 rebellion in Madiun and the second time by the 30 September 1965 coup attempt. He said that, because of experiences during the old order era, the new order had only one road open to it in creating a just and prosperous society and that road is Pancasila democracy. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 27 Jan 83 p 7] 9127

FRETILIN COMMUNIQUE--The FRETILIN announced yesterday in Lisbon that during the period from 20 to 31 March it killed 63 Indonesian soldiers in East Timor. The resistance movement said that it conducted its activities in the regions of Laga, Lacluta and Lore, as well as in the southern border region. It added that it also captured from the enemy weapons, ammunition and medicines. FRETILIN said that during the course of these military actions 6 Indonesian military gave themselves up, while in Lacluta (center-east area of the territory) two soldiers and one sargeant were captured. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 3]

CSO: 3542/121

'SPK' DENIES BORDER ACTION SINCE 10 APRIL

OW281435 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Apr (VNA)--The Kampuchean news agency SPK has declared that contrary to fallacious reports issued by Thailand, China and some Western agencies, there have been no major military actions by either the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces or the Vietnamese volunteers at the Thai-Kampuchean border since April 10.

In a statement on April 27, SPK pointed out that instead, there have been only a multiplication of armed provocations by Thailand and the reactionary Khmers. It said that only from April 1 to 25, 1983, Thailand conducted 101 artillery shellings against Kampuchean territory, using 105 mm cannon, h.12 rockets and 120mm mortars. In the same period Thai 1.19 and jet aircraft committed 17 violations of the Kampuchean airspace while armed vessels of Thailand made 191 incursions into Kampuchean territorial waters.

SPK went on: "By inventing the story of large-scale attacks, by exaggerating the military situation at the Kampuchea-Thai border and cooking up the story of a massacre of civilians by the Vietnamese volunteers, Thailand has actually executed a sordid scheme jointly worked out by Thailand, China and the United States with the aim of hiding their failures and their criminal acts, inflaming public opinion, giving a bad image to Vietnam and Kampuchea, justifying the war provocation acts of China at the Vietnamese-Chinese border, and ultimately to creating a tense situation detrimental to the tendency for dialogue which is developing in the region. It is also intended to prepare opinion for new criminal acts against the Kampuchean people."

The agency affirmed that however skillfully it is camouflaged, these sinister manoeuvres of Beijing, Washington and their accomplices cannot dupe clear-sighted public opinion.

CSO: 4200/573

BRIEFS

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Vientiane, Apr 22 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Committee for World Peace, led by its president, Singkapo Sikhotchounlaman, left here on April 20 to attend the Asia and Pacific conference for the safeguarding of world peace, which is to be held 26-28 April in Ulaanbaatar. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Khamsouk Vongvichit, vice president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, and other officials. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia to Laos, Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 22 Apr 83 BK]

PARTY DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE--Vientiane, Apr 21 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the LPRP CC and minister of trade, left here on April 20, to attend the fourth general congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), which is to be held from April 26 to 30 in Maputo. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and other high ranking officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0846 GMT 21 Apr 83 BK]

JAPANESE DRINKING WATER TANKS--Vientiane, May 2 (OANA-KPL)--The ambassador of Japan to Laos, Yoshinao Odaka, on behalf of the Japanese Government, on April 30, handed over to the Lao Government two drinking water storage tanks which were newly constructed with aid from Japan. Sengkham Phinit, vice-minister of construction, on behalf of the Lao Government, congratulated the solidarity between the Lao workers and Japanese experts and expressed thanks to the Japanese Government for having provided aid for the economic development to Laos, thus showing the improvement of the Lao-Japanese relations. He also said these two projects will largely contribute to the improvement of the Vientiane drinking water storage. S. Phinit finally added that these two water tanks will be efficiently used for providing drinking water to Vientiane. [Excerpts] [BK071600 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 2 May 83 BK]

DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA--Vientiane, May 3 (OANA-KPL)--Souban Salitthilat, vice minister of foreign affairs, on April 30, led a delegation to attend the Asian conference on Palestinian problems which is to be held today till May 7 in Kuala Lumpur. The delegation was seen off [by] Santh Ananaban, charge d'affaires of Malaysia to Laos, and a number of high-ranking officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0947 GMT 3 May 83 BK]

CSO: 4200/574

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' ON RESULTS OF ARMY-BUILDING CAMPAIGN

BK261000 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Over the past 4 years, during the implementation of the major campaign [to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces], the five objectives set by the Party Central Committee Secretariat for the campaign have permeated the lives and revolutionary actions of cadres and combatants in the entire armed forces.

Strong Will, High Sense of Responsibility, Strict Discipline and Fine Solidarity

All of the armed forces, including the forces currently performing their international duty in support of the Lao and Kampuchean friends, and the units standing combat ready at the border and on offshore islands have been trained, tempered and tried through the two wars at the northern and southwestern border areas. All of armed forces have achieved ever higher unimity with the line and the revolutionary and military tasks set forth in the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses. Under any circumstances, the armed forces have always demonstrated their determination and absolute loyalty and have resolutely implemented and defended the party's line and organizations, the administration and the people.

The overwhelming majority of cadres, party members and members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the armed forces, combatants and national defense workers and personnel have determined their political responsibilities and readily accepted and fulfilled any task. Many comrade cadres, although suffering from old age, poor health and long separation from their loved ones, and despite having completed their obligatory military service and having to face difficult family situations and privations in their daily life, have recognized their responsibilities and fulfilled their duties when called on to do so. Numerous noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, upon completion of their military service, have voluntarily requested to remain on the front to continue fighting.

Enhance the Sense Of and Capacity For Mastery Over Weapons, Equipment, Vehicles, Machines, Supplies, Fuel and Other Material and Technical Bases

Efforts have been made to ensure the procurement of a large volume of weapons and technical equipment for military and construction purposes and to build

necessary reserves for combat activities. Developing in conjunction with the general development of all the armed forces, the technical sector has established a technical management and guidance system from the upper echelon to the basic unit to support small- and medium-scale maintenance and repair operations. Many repair stations and mobile repair teams have gone to the basic units and have organized numerous on-the-spot repair and electricity generating stations.

Despite their lack of barracks and mess hall facilities, many units throughout the armed forces have concentrated their resources and efforts on building warehouses to store weapons and ammunition and erecting makeshift shelters for vehicles, artillery pieces, and so forth.

Enhance the Standard Of and Capacity For Leadership and Command and Manage the Building of Stable and Strong Basic Units

Our people's armed forces have developed expeditiously and vigorously; their essential organizations have all been built and gradually consolidated and perfected. The cadre force has been promptly readjusted and supplemented to meet the requirements of our tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

Attention has been paid to local military tasks. The militia self-defense forces have been organized in adequate quantity and their quality has improved markedly. In 1981 and 1982, the border villages concentrated and consolidated hundreds of platoons of combat militia close to the border.

Closely coordinating with the security forces and people, the militia self-defense forces along the northern border have captured many groups of Chinese commandos and scouts and have detected and detained many persons attempting to flee the country by sea. In the Central Highlands provinces, militia self-defense forces have effectively conducted combat and mopping-up operations against FULRO. The militia self-defense forces have actively contributed to the maintenance of political security and public order and safety in various localities and to the protection of socialist property and the people.

Hundreds of district fortresses are being built. Many border and coastal districts have obtained good results and experience in this task, such as Binh Lieu in Quang Ninh Province; Quang Hoa in Cao Bang Province; Coa Loc in Lang Son Province; Yen Ninh in Ha Tuyen Province; Bat Xat in Hoang Lien Son Province; Xuan Thuy and Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh Province; Nghi Loc in Nghe Tinh Province, Dien Ban and Hoa Vang in Quang Nam-Danang Province, and so forth.

The armed forces school system has been organized and consolidated. Over the past 4 years this system has trained a fairly large number of cadres. Tens of thousands of cadres, including thousands of high- and middle-level cadres, have graduated with increasing capabilities.

The entire armed forces have organized many large- and small-scale exercises and have satisfactorily completed their training programs. The level of combat

readiness and fighting skills of various command echelons and detachments have been improved to meet the requirements of their tasks.

On the average, more than 100,000 party members in the armed forces are commended each year.

Fine Army-People and International Solidarity

All units stationed in various localities have strenuously striven to set good examples as "Uncle Ho's soldiers" in many fields of social life. More than 5,000 units have satisfactorily fulfilled the task of establishing brotherhood with localities and have worked together with them to maintain normal daily life and promote practical activities.

Cadres and combatants have become ever more conscious of the party's line promoting the fulfillment of international duty, close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, realization of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant alliance and ever stronger relations with Laos and Kampuchea.

The units performing their international duty in Laos and Kampuchea have set many shining examples of courage in combat and work. Treating the Lao and Kampuchean peoples as they would their own compatriots, they have wholeheartedly assisted and protected them. They have maintained correct relations with the parties, administrations, mass organizations and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. The contributions and sacrifices of our cadres and combatants for the defense and building of socialism in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea have been highly appreciated by the comrade leaders of the parties, state, armed forces and peoples of the two countries.

Satisfactorily Organize the Material and Spiritual Life of Soldiers

In the general difficult situation, many units have managed to prevent the living standards of soldiers from declining substantially. In addition to the supplies provided by the upper echelon, over the past 4 years, our entire armed forces, upholding the spirit of self-reliance, have actively engaged in productive labor, have overcome difficulties and have produced a notable amount of material wealth to directly supplement and improve their living conditions. They have produced an amount of grain which is equivalent to nearly 140,000 metric tons of rice; more than 30,000 metric tons of meat and fish; more than 3,000 metric tons of beans, peanuts and sesame; and more than 360,000 metric tons of vegetables. They have built or repaired almost 20 million square meters of housing space, warehouses, and so forth. Concerning building materials, they have produced 114 billion bricks, 16 billion tiles and nearly 40,000 metric tons of cement.

The entire armed forces have saved nearly 1,000 cubic meters of gasoline and oil, more than 6,000 tons of grain and almost 500,000 meters of cloth.

Throughout the armed forces, 50 percent of the units have renovated political education work. Nearly all units have satisfactorily implemented the weekly political information system. The newspaper reading, radio listening, current

affairs discussion, entertainment, sports and physical education systems have also been satisfactorily carried out. Many units performing international duty in Laos and Kampuchea have managed to maintain their spiritual and cultural life, despite having to work in difficult conditions.

CSO: 4209/351

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV GENERAL REVIEWS EXPERIENCE OF 'GREAT CAMPAIGN'

BK030340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 May 83

["Excerpt" from article by Maj Gen Nguyen Nam Khanh carried in the May issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Vigorously Step Up the 'Determined to Win' Emulation Movement to Push the Great Campaign Forward by a New Step"]

[Text] In reviewing the strong points and shortcomings displayed by various units and localities over the past 4 years in the course of the great campaign, we have drawn several major practical and useful lessons of experience with which to continue guiding and advancing the emulation movement of the entire army by a new step forward in the years ahead.

First, whenever the revolution or the armed forces undergo new development or changes in tasks and organizational structure, it is very important to assess our own situation in an accurate and timely manner. This will provide a scientific basis for correctly defining the orientations and tasks for building units and establishing precise orientations and targets for emulation activities. In past years the situation of our country in general and of our armed forces in particular has presented many major problems that must be solved and many new problems that must be correctly assessed. Faced with this requirement, all echelons have, in their leadership and command, achieved unanimity in their assessment of the situation. Nevertheless, the process of reaching this unanimity was by no means simple, especially with regard to major issues such as the real fighting strength and quality, nature and traditions, and the political and ideological status of each unit as well as of the entire army as a whole. In their assessment of the situation, some units on many occasions laid too heavy a stress on nature and traditions, strong points or the positive aspect without fully seeing the weaknesses and negative aspects of troops. However, since 1977 there has arisen a tendency to stress only shortcomings and weaknesses without properly recognizing nature, the positive aspect or the fundamental aspect of troops.

Experience shows that an untimely and inaccurate assessment of the situation of troops is often reflected in the following:

One, is the tendency to observe requirements without properly recognizing capabilities, including the nation's political and economic situation, the capabilities for leadership, management and guidance of party organizations

and leading cadres at all levels, the capability for support of friends and our own capability for meeting material and technical demands; and this often results in the setting of all to high emulation targets and criteria.

Two is the tendency to stress the negative aspect of the nature, traditions and actual political and ideological situation of troops; and this often generates misgivings and pessimism and leads to doubts about our latent potentials and strengths. This method of assessment has weakened the confidence of the masses and their spirit for emulation.

Three is the tendency to take the general progress of the entire army for that of one's own unit or locality in assessing fighting quality and strength; and this results in an inaccurate assessment of the weaknesses of that unit or locality. On the other hand, some units and localities only see weaknesses of their own while failing to note the general growth of the entire army as well as the emergence and development of new capabilities and positive factors within their own organizations.

All this, therefore, has often given rise to two contrasting phenomena of leadership and command. Either emulation targets and criteria are set too high for the masses to meet, thereby resulting in their despondency; or they are set too low because the strong points and actual capabilities of the masses are left unnoticed. And in some cases, no criteria are set at all, leaving the emulation movement to develop as much as it can. The experience drawn from both progressive and lagging units during their participation in the great campaign last year shows that it is necessary to assess the situation of troops in an objective and scientific manner. Appropriate commendations and encouragement must be given for progress and growth but strict caution must be served on shortcomings and negative phenomena, even the slightest ones or those that have just appeared, so as to promptly prevent them from worsening. Giving out only praise will result in the emergence and development of shortcomings and negative phenomena. Conversely, when shortcomings are committed or difficulties arise, we must, on the one hand, have a direct look at the situation, correctly assess weaknesses and the negative aspect, find their causes and devise measures for overcoming them; and must, on the other hand, confirm the positive and progressive aspects that need to be developed and not be induced by shortcomings and difficulties into pessimism and an incorrect assessment of the unit's actual situation.

From all this, we can draw experience in the art of leadership and command in general and in the organization of emulation activities in particular. It means that we must assess the situation correctly and develop strong points, no matter how small; but we must also be sincere and valiant in making self-criticisms and recognizing our own shortcomings and weaknesses, and resolutely rectify them so as to maintain and develop the emulation movement.

Our review of the implementation of the campaign over the past 4 years has shown that it is very important to promptly and accurately assess our situation. But to arrive at an accurate assessment of the situation, we must adopt revolutionary and scientific viewpoints. To do so, first of all we must gain a profound understanding of the party's line and viewpoints. This

is the basis for us to draw accurate conclusions, formulate correct policies and devise effective measures. We must honestly and courageously look straight at our shortcomings, promote self-criticism, be strict toward ourselves and severely assess the nature, extent and causes of our shortcomings so as to work out effective corrective measures. We must organize a study of the situation, including the situation of both progressive and weak units, especially when their tasks or organizations change, so as to obtain accurate and timely information, thereby creating conditions for an objective and correct analysis of the situation. Secondly, we must create a mass movement for revolutionary actions to translate our lines and policies into real victories.

Revolution is a cause of the masses. Under the party's leadership, the masses are the force which directly translate the party's lines and policies into practical actions. For this reason, the real organizational skills of a leader or commander are primarily reflected in his ability to motivate and organize the masses and to create a revolutionary mass organization to implement the party's lines and policies.

The campaign to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces launched by the Party Central Committee Secretariat was a very timely response to the situation and tasks of the revolution and to the political tasks of our armed forces at the time, which demanded that the armed forces acquire fresh strength and a new quality to defeat the new aggressor enemy--the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists--and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Its tasks and objectives being consistent with the requirements of the revolutionary line and tasks and the armed forces' tasks, the campaign quickly stirred up a movement for revolutionary actions, which was a new mass emulation movement.

Experience gained in implementing the campaign over the past 4 years has shown that, to initiate a movement for revolutionary actions and a broad mass emulation movement, we must correctly foster an emulation force on the basis of a thorough understanding of the revolutionary line and tasks, the armed forces' tasks and the tasks of each unit and locality. At the same time, we must attach importance to improving the capability and quality of the contingent of cadres and party members so that they may really become the worthy principal force in leading, motivating and organizing the masses to enthusiastically strive for the fulfillment of the political tasks laid down by the party and the state.

The socialist Vietnamese fatherland is the great achievement of our entire party, people and armed forces following nearly one-half century of struggle replete with hardships and sacrifices. Today, our fatherland and socialism are one, and our patriotism and our love for socialism are one. If we love our country, we must actively engage in the emulation movement to build and defend our socialist fatherland. Socialist patriotism is a great moving force which promotes the current emulation movement.

Because their principal function involves remaining combat-ready and fighting to defend the fatherland, it is even more necessary for our people's armed

forces to uphold the will to fight and to make sacrifices for the sake of national independence and freedom, socialism and the people's happiness. That is their ideal and their fighting objective. That is also the great moral moving force to create a seething and durable emulation movement among themselves.

In addition to encouraging our entire armed forces to struggle vigorously to score achievements, this moving force has promoted a movement for patriotism and revolutionary heroism among our cadres and soldiers. This is because fighting and making sacrifices for the defense of the socialist fatherland means fighting and making sacrifices for the defense of the honor, the life and the happiness of the people in the entire country, as well as of every cadre and soldier in the armed forces.

Realities gained in the emulation movement in the recent past have shown that any unit which can inculcate the right emulative motivation in its troops and can create a powerful moral moving force, that unit can arouse an emulation impetus and a spirit of voluntariness for revolutionary action among the masses, thus enabling it to carry out the campaign ever more enthusiastically and steadily with remarkable results. On the contrary, any unit which pays inadequate attention to inculcating the correct emulative motivation in its troops and which allows jealousy over material gains to exist or demands that the army combine the three interests like other economic sectors, that unit not only fails to motivate the masses and focus their thinking and action on the fulfillment of its political work but also allows itself to be plagued with manifestations of negativism and causes its revolutionary zeal and fighting will to decline.

It is necessary to inculcate the right emulative motivation in our troops to create a great moral moving force for the movement along with caring for their life. We must create every favorable condition and try with the highest sense of responsibility to ensure clothing, food and medical care for our cadres and soldiers.

Efforts must be made to implement scrupulously all the regulations and systems of the state concerning policies on the need to ensure labor safety, practice thrift and increase productivity in all units in various domains which have been stipulated by the army.

Cadres are the persons who encourage, organize and lead the masses in carrying out various activities. They are also responsible for directing the emulation movement. In view of this, it is necessary to pay great attention to training them and improving their quality and ability so as to make it possible for them to direct their units in carrying out the campaign while setting good examples for their subordinates and the soldiers to follow. It is also necessary to foster our cadres in all aspects--ethics, ability, ideology, revolutionary lifestyle, professional skills, general knowledge and work behavior.

Many model, devoted cadres have emerged in the course of the great campaign over the recent past. These cadres, who would be willing to accept and outstandingly carry out any assignment on any battlefield, are imbued with a

sense of responsibility, organization and discipline. They dare to think and to act, know how to care for the progress of their subordinates and units, and lead a clean, healthy, simple and modest life. In addition, they are well liked by the masses and can actively advance the emulation movement in their units.

Only with such a contingent of cadres can all units outstandingly fulfill their assignments while shaping many more progressive individuals and collectives to symbolize a new type of socialist man and a new style of socialist life.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON EDUCATING NEW RECRUITS

BK270752 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 March editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Task of Educating New Recruits Politically"]

[Summary] "Satisfactorily providing new recruits with political education right from the very beginning of their military service is a task of important significance to the entire process of their training during the years they are on active duty, as well as to the work related to the development and fighting of our army in general.

"Many units have carried out this task satisfactorily. Most of the new recruits, who have received political education, have been able to make progress in terms of thinking and action. Many of them have even been able to carry out their assignments satisfactorily.

"However, some units still have not paid attention to educating new recruits politically right from their first days in the army. Commanding cadres of these units tend to believe that political education is a long term task which can be carried out at a later date while military training is what the new recruits need most during the first few months of their military life. Because of the failure to provide them with a good political education, new recruits in these units still cannot understand the situation and their tasks, as well as the noble duty of a soldier. And as a result, their fighting effectiveness will remain low and their sense of organization and discipline will remain lax."

For new recruits, becoming a soldier of the people's army is a turning point in their lifetime. Therefore, we must educate them right from the very beginning to help improve their political and social backgrounds and equip them with the basic knowledge concerning a modern army and its objectives, tasks, character and tradition.

Political education for new recruits must be carried out in such a way as to achieve the final objective, that is, to ensure that they are always ready to go anywhere and to do anything for the defense of the country. It is necessary for our cadres to firmly grasp the characteristics and mentality of the new recruits so that appropriate forms and measures can be formulated to educate them.

All party and youth union organizations and their members are duty-bound to guide and train new recruits. Cadres, party members and youth union members must behave perfectly well in both words and deeds and must actually serve as a good example for new recruits to follow.

"Satisfactorily providing new recruits with political education is one of the important measures in ensuring the successful implementation of all tasks by the unit concerned. By making everyone understand the national defense duty and international obligation of a revolutionary soldier, we will be able to create favorable conditions for the training of worthy soldiers to support our army and the development of the contingent of youth union members and cadres, as well as for the training of outstanding workers, laborers and cadres to support the cause of socialist construction in our country."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER ON RECRUITING FOR OFFICER SCHOOLS

BK221204 Hanoi: QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnam 19 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] In order to increase the quality of VPA officer training and fulfill the requirement of developing the army and consolidating national defense in new stages, the state issued a decision on recruiting students for military institutes, colleges and advanced schools.

In compliance with this policy, in the 1982-83 school year many echelons and sectors have positively educated and motivated youths and outstanding combatants to take the examinations for entry to officer schools. Several schools have obtained sufficient good students within the prescribed recruiting time.

To ensure everyone thoroughly understands the party-state policy on recruiting military students, the Party Central Committee Secretariat has issued a directive urging all echelons, sectors and mass organizations to demonstrate fully their responsibility toward building the people's armed forces, consolidating national defense and victoriously implementing the two strategic missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

In particular, all party committee echelons and sector leading cadres, along with mass organizations, must be fully aware of the importance of conducting basic and advanced training for officers and developing the people's army into a standardized and modern army able to meet the requirements of national defense in the new stage so that they can define their responsibility in leading and guiding military recruitment. There must be a plan to closely coordinate all the activities of sectors involved in the education and vocational training of army officers, and to combine the education of youths on the duty of defending the socialist country with the propaganda task aimed at motivating youths and outstanding combatants to take the examinations for admission to officer schools, and at mobilizing parents to urge their children to take these examinations so as to fulfill the annual norm for military recruits, especially for 1983-84. Party committee echelons and sectors in the south and in the areas of ethnic minority people must also pay more attention to this matter.

Depending on its function and duties, every sector should institute specific and practical plans to conduct propaganda and education and motivate youths and combatants to take the examinations for admission to military schools and institutes, especially the command and political officer schools of various armed services. The national Defense Ministry should formulate suitable policies and criteria for recruiting students in order to encourage many youths to take the examinations for entrance to military schools. It should derive experiences from the 1982 recruiting task so as to promptly and specifically supplement policies and criteria for recruiting students which suit the situation in each zone, each armed branch and each armed service, and emphasize the task of giving troops advanced education.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER ON CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE DISCIPLINE

BK261359 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 83, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Create a Spirit of Discipline Throughout the 'All Soldiers Follow Orders' Month"]

[Text] In order to fulfill all assigned duties, our soldiers must constantly increase their combat strength and the standard of their combat readiness. The combat strength of our army is an integrated strength created by several factors including the most fundamental and indispensable one--the sense of organization and discipline of each soldier and each unit from the basic unit to the army corps and the entire army.

Experience over many years has shown that this strength can be created only and primarily as a result of regular education and training throughout the process of organizing and developing the armed forces wherein the educating, training and managing of soldiers constitute important areas for making soldiers comply with orders and forging discipline.

Over the past 4 years of implementing this major campaign, all units, agencies and schools have taken many positive measures and have scored definite progress in overcoming disciplinary weaknesses. Many companies and battalions have recorded no disciplinary violations at all for the whole year. In many regiments and divisions, cases of serious disciplinary violations have ceased. A regiment like the MB Signal Communications Regiment (reported on in today's issue), which was formerly a unit weak in discipline, definitely improved its discipline after its cadres resolved to take many specific, uniform and unified measures in this regard.

Nevertheless, our soldiers still have to struggle harder in forging discipline and complying with orders because of the requirements of developing a modern regular army to fulfill the demands of the people's warfare for national defense in the new stage.

In order to resolve this problem truly and effectively in 1983, the Joint General Staff headquarters, in its combat training directive, gave priority to the problem of educating, training and managing of soldiers to make soldiers comply with orders and forge their discipline. It has concentrated on dealing with this problem throughout the first month of the training year which is called "All Soldiers Follow Orders" month.

The purpose and role of this significant, targeted leadership project is to concentrate the command leadership of all echelons and sectors and the efforts of every unit, agency, cadre and combatant--in terms of determination and material facilities and equipment--in order to create vigorous and steady changes for the better in the fields of knowledge, action and discipline. On this basis, we will continue to improve and forge discipline throughout the training year and contribute to creating high quality and effectiveness in all the domains of work, study, labor and combat.

Uncle Ho said: "Discipline is the army's strength." Forging discipline is not merely to halt violations of orders and laws and to preserve good relations in internal unity, people-army solidarity and international solidarity but it is also to create material strength, productivity and effectiveness in all types of work and military activities.

"All Soldiers Follow Orders" month is a good opportunity to bring all units to a higher level of discipline in complying with orders. Units must arrange for all soldiers--cadres, commanding officers of all ranks, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men--no matter what their duties, to also have time to participate in training and study. Those with independent jobs such as cooks and service personnel and specialists should also be rotated to have adequate time for training and study. In forging discipline, we cannot simply stop at the task of educating soldiers to enhance their knowledge. The important thing is to follow orders. Each stipulation in an order should be explained in detail to serve as accurate standards for combining education on voluntariness closely with coercion so that all soldiers can apply what they have learned in their performance of routine duties.

All echelons and units should coordinate closely with all agencies and authorities in the localities where soldiers are stationed to initiate many measures and forms of education and management so as to forge discipline effectively throughout "All Soldiers Follow Orders" month and to serve as a springboard from which to scurpulously implement orders throughout the training year.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER URGES MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE

BK221558 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Mar 83, pp 1, 4

[Article by Vu Van: "Military Discipline and the Strength of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Discipline means strength. Today even one with a little knowledge of and concern about economic and military problems knows well that this is a matter of course. By maintaining discipline at factories and worksties, we can concentrate the minds and energy of all workers involved, under the unified operational control of their directors, on achieving the highest results. This is why labor discipline in industrialized countries is very high and good labor discipline is always associated with modern industry. Through the maintenance of unit discipline, the unit commander concerned can ensure the operation of his unit as an integrated whole in the face of all difficulties and ordeals and can lead it to defeat all enemies and fulfill all assigned missions. More than any area of activity, the armed struggle front requires bravery and great sacrifices. Therefore, along with an awareness of class struggle and voluntariness and self-consciousness among cadres and combatants, discipline remains a powerful glue and an effective tool of the armed forces to bind members of a unit or a collective together; it not only combines but multiplies the strength of the unit's members, thus creating great strength.

A disciplined cadre or combatant is one who scrupulously observes all party policies and lines, the state law, the armed forces' rules and regulations, and his commander's orders in all activities in the rear as well as on the frontline. All relations within the armed forces and between the armed forces and the people, and all international relations established while working overseas or maintained with foreigners on an official mission in our country have been made into laws to be scrupulously observed by our cadres and combatants. In a unit with good discipline, one can see all unit members--no matter whether they are superiors or subordinates--united, singlemindedly working for the sake of the fatherland and the people. All orders are scrupulously executed, all stipulations voluntarily observed, all weapons, equipment, vehicles and machinery well maintained and economically used and all missions satisfactorily fulfilled. All unit members trust and love one another. Combatants trust and obey their unit commander. The unit commander, for his part, loves and takes good care of his subordinates while remaining resolute and strict toward them in the execution of all duties. From this, we can easily see that

military discipline is closely linked with all the armed forces' activities in daily life or in combat; with a simple and healthy lifestyle; with unity and mutual affection; with the ethical codes of diligence, frugality, honesty, justice and impartiality; and with uprightness, bravery, and the willingness to sacrifice oneself for the great cause on the part of cadres and combatants of the people's army. Military discipline belongs to no one and is for nobody. It belongs to everyone and is for everybody, from the supreme commander to the lowest-ranking soldiers. It is wrong to conceive discipline as involving regulations or confined within certain spheres of the armed forces' activities. Discipline does not mean punishment nor is it punishment-oriented.

Therefore, in order to cultivate and maintain military discipline and, in this way, to effectively contribute to creating great strength for the armed forces, it is necessary to simultaneously carry out indoctrination and management activities, build an exemplary lifestyle for and cultivate the ethical qualities and behavior of soldiers, promote the vanguard role of party cadres and members, satisfactorily organize soldiers' lives in all respects, ensure the strict observance of all systems and regulations governing daily routine, training and combat readiness, seeing to it that every unit can quickly go into combat or noncombat action when required, and can outstandingly fulfill their assigned missions.

At any echelon, cadres always play a decisive role in building the armed forces, organizing training, combat readiness and combat activities and maintaining unit discipline. Therefore, good examples set by cadres in the observance of discipline and ethical codes always have a profound impact on the sense of discipline of their subordinates and their observance of discipline. On the frontline, these good examples can be found in many spheres of activity such as in following up the enemy situation, the state of combat readiness of a unit and its in-place training, the maintenance of secrecy by our troops against enemy espionage, the guaranteeing of the soldiers' welfare in all respects, the cadres' willingness to share weal and woe with subordinates and the determination to train and organize one's own unit to overcome all difficulties in annihilating the enemy and fulfilling its assigned duties. In national defense, combat readiness and combat operations need the moral, organizational and physical efforts of command cadres and require them to sacrifice part of their legitimate personal interests. If cadres give themselves to liberalism, neglect their duties, work dispiritedly or relax their management grip over their units, there would immediately come into being such phenomena as poor organization and lack of discipline.

Even in the rear, the exemplary attitude of cadres is also required. While on the frontline--where soldiers have to confront the enemy--the maintenance of discipline is a matter of life and death, in the rear this is a struggle between indulgence and abstinence, between diligence and idleness, between the will to overcome difficulties and indifference--"drifting with the wind"--between positiveness and negativism, and between morality and immorality. And once a cadre lets negativism prevail over positivism and allows himself to run after individualism and break discipline, he will render himself ineffective when it comes to persuading his subordinates to observe discipline and enhance their virtues.

Facts show that the exemplary attitude of cadres remains a decisive factor in all the activities of all echelons. Naturally, apart from remaining exemplary, cadres must know the art of troop management and must know how to cultivate unit discipline. Discipline must be enforced in combat readiness training and in combat, in the performance of duties as soldiers, in internal relations, in army-people relations and in international relations. It must also be enforced both during peacetime and wartime, and both in minor activities such as daily routine and major activities such as unit-building, training and combat. The maintenance of discipline in a unit requires the cadres concerned to know the arts of education, persuasion and operational organization. The correct assessment, shown by our combatants, of the strong points and weak points and of the relations between the army and society is of great importance in cultivating discipline for a unit. Only in this way can cadres create for themselves a basis with which they can come up with accurate assessments of progress or sluggishness shown in the maintenance of discipline and can avoid simplistic, sluggish, hasty and pessimistic phenomena in the maintenance of unit discipline.

The degree to which discipline is observed also indicates one's awareness and knowledge of his enemy, of his duties, of the use of weapons and equipment, and of coordinated combat tactics. Therefore, in addition to their duties of expounding the gists of various systems and regulations and providing guidance for the implementation of these systems and regulations, cadres must arm themselves and their soldiers with the necessary knowledge of combat requirements, of the capabilities of the enemy and his pattern of activity, of the characteristics and current combat requirements of our people's war for national defense, and of our progress in modern military arts with emphasis on the objectives and the essence of tasks and on the way to fulfill assigned duties. In this way, not only can we help soldiers avoid having a passive attitude in the observance of discipline and unintentionally violating discipline due to a lack of knowledge but we can also help them develop their creativity while performing their duties.

From this, there exists another problem--attitude. A resolute but affectionate attitude is precisely the correct attitude of a commander who is determined to maintain unit discipline under all circumstances, making sure that his unit always acts in accordance with military regulations. He must not tolerate or ignore any violations of existing systems and regulations. In addition, he must show his deep affection for his subordinates; understand their difficulties, hardships, and privations; care for their welfare; encourage, commend and reward them when they have done their jobs well; remain soft-spoken when finding that they have done something wrong and be patient in pointing out the shortcomings of their subordinates so that they can correct them. Experience obtained in military life shows that if a cadre excuses himself from observing discipline or relaxes the enforcement of discipline among their subordinates, sooner or later he himself will face the consequences arising therefrom.

The inspection task must play an important role if the maintenance of discipline is to be promoted among all echelons and units throughout the armed forces. Inspecting the observance of discipline must be carried out along with

inspecting training and combat readiness activities and the implementation of other tasks. We can conduct a general inspection over the enforcement of military discipline or we can go into detail to examine the enforcement of discipline in each sphere of activity. The most important thing, however, is that once there is an inspection, we must accurately point out strong points and weak points such as with whom—cadres or their subordinates--the shortcomings rest and in what areas—state law or military rules--the violations are involved. If strongpoints are found, we must bring them forward for study by everyone. If there are shortcomings to be overcome, we must deal with them fairly and promptly, no matter whether these shortcomings are committed by the higher or the lower echelons or whether they are involved with indiscipline in daily life or in combat. By so doing, we will be able to make military discipline truly become the strength of the armed forces.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON TASK OF SELECTING CADETS

BK260409 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Tasks of Selecting Students for Officer Schools"]

[Text] By virtue of the Council of Ministers' decision, the task of selecting students for officer schools for the first 1982-83 school year throughout the country has yielded satisfactory results. Tens of thousands of youths have displayed their desire to follow the examples of their fathers and brothers in participating in developing the armed forces for national defense. A great number of youths took the examinations for entry to officer schools. Selection boards at all levels worked very hard. They directed, organized, prepared for and supervised the examinations with great care, obtaining accurate results. The education of youths by families, schools and society has been instrumental in creating conditions for youths to choose a glorious path of defending the socialist fatherland.

Youths of today, more than ever, must understand that building the country must go along with defending it. This truth has been a live principle of our nation for many generations and a long-standing tradition which we have inherited from our forefathers in making our country strong. Our youths must also know that after scores of years of war and because the enemy is continuing to sabotage us and stand in the way of our advance, our country is encountering many difficulties, our people and our armed forces will continue to suffer many privations and the building and defense of our fatherland will remain a difficult task. By deciding to take examinations for entry to officer schools and to serve in the armed forces on a long-term basis, youths have voluntarily assumed a glorious responsibility and are ready to accept hardships and sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom. Selecting students for officer schools is a measure aimed at broadly satisfying youths' aspiration and absorbing youth talents into the undertaking of consolidating national defense and building strong people's armed forces.

Mass organizations and the armed forces must help youths think and act upon what the fatherland expects them to do. Basic party organizations and all-level military commanders must pay attention to working out adequate plans for improving students, especially those from the south and from ethnic minority families, according to the standards set for officer trainees. Families,

schools and society must join forces in preparing youths to have good health, a good educational background, a high determination and firm psychological feelings so that an increasingly greater number of youths will be able to take and pass examinations for entry to officer schools. Basic military units must intensively organize general education and military vocational training classes for the enlisted men and noncommissioned officers so that they will be aware of the obligations and rights of an officer and the regulations on examinations for entry to officer schools and will decide on taking these examinations. Vocational training in general, and military vocational training in particular, must be permanently included in the contents of all educational forms in basic military units.

As high school students of both sexes are going to take graduation examinations, it is time for the student selection boards to prepare to welcome new talents--healthy and educated youths desiring to serve in our heroic armed forces. Intensive preparations must also be made by these boards for the primary selection task so that the examinations for entry to officer schools for the 1983-84 year will obtain best results.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CASE OF GOLD, DIAMONDS CONCEALED IN PRESERVES TRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 83 p 4

[Article: "The Case of Gold Concealed in Preserved Bananas"]

[Text] At the time she had left the countryside to join her husband in Hanoi, at 30 Hang Can Street, Vu Thi Bich Thin was selling cooked glutinous rice on the sidewalk every morning. Then she applied for a job of laborer at the Teachers College, which she held for just a few months, but later quit and began dealing in scrap paper. Le Cat left his home in Van Giang (Hai Hung Province) to go to Hanoi to find a job. Thin and her husband appreciated Cat's resourcefulness, adopted him and promised to let him marry their daughter. Although Thin's family was not doing any very special jobs, its standard of living was clearly much higher than that of the families in the same block. In 1975, her husband, Nguyen Luu, was charged by the people's court with smuggling opium and was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment. Le Cat, the adopted son who had been helping him to smuggle opium, was given 1 year of suspended sentence.

The house at 19/120 Phat Diem Street, Ho Chi Minh City, had had a new owner: Le Kham, a contractual worker at Ho Chi Minh City Export-Import Corporation. Kham who had befriended Nguyen Ngoc Hoa, a worker of Hanoi Packing Enterprise, asked him to carry a basket of gifts, including a bag of preserved bananas, to give to his relatives residing at Hang Can Street. On another occasion, Kham asked Dinh Si Thien to carry some preserved bananas to his relatives also residing at Hang Can Street. Later, Kham himself made several trips from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi to visit with his relatives at Hang Can Street and to offer them preserved bananas as gifts. Many people considered his trips from the South to the North as something normal. But the economic police, with their professional eyes, had been closely observing his movement and finally caught him red-handed as he carried with him preserved bananas in which gold and diamonds were concealed. In the people's court, Le Kham revealed himself as Le Cat, the adopted son of Vu Thi Bich Thin and smuggler of gold and diamonds.

After her husband had been put in jail, Thin succeeded in putting away nearly 50 lang (unit of weight equivalent to 37.8 grams) of gold. With that amount of gold she and Le Cat embarked on illegal activities. Since he had succeeded in bribing Pham Hung Kim of Goods Trucking Enterprise No 2, Le Cat changed his name to Le Kham. Thin gave some gold to Kham to buy a house at Phat Diem Street in Ho Chi Minh City, where he got a job with the Export-Import Corporation. There he used money and gifts to bribe a number of cadres in authoritative positions, who then helped him to carry on illegal activities. With guidance from Dinh Thai Hong, Kham repeatedly bought gold and diamonds and sent them to Thin in the form of sending her preserved bananas as gifts. The police also found gold concealed inside the heels of her sandals.

On 2 February 1983, the Hanoi People's Court sentenced Vu Thi Bich Thin to 6 years of imprisonment and fined her 500,000 dong; Le Cat 5 years of imprisonment and 172,000 dong; and Dinh Thai Hong 2 years of suspended sentence and 30,000 dong. Thin's gold and diamonds, which had been seized as evidences and consisted of 4 bracelets, 11 rings, 8 pairs of earrings, 2 platinum necklaces incrustated with 81 diamonds and more than 2 lang of gold, were put into public funds.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DISTRICTS REVIEW SECURITY MOVEMENT--The three armed elements--regular force, security police and self-defense militia--of the seven western districts of Quang Ninh Province recently held a conference in Nam Pha city to review the province's movement to maintain political security and public order and safety. The conference commended the cadres and people of Hon Gai and Cam Pha cities for their achievements in tracking down criminals and illegal traders. The conference drew good experiences for further exploitation in the province's movement to maintain political security and public order and safety. It also introduced new measures aimed at motivating and educating the people to participate in the security maintenance movement. [Text]
[BK191441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Apr 83]

CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AID VIETNAMESE FLOOD VICTIMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Our People Helped To Overcome Storms and Floods"]

[Text] Recently the government of Holland decided, via UNICEF, to provide urgent aid of 1 million florins -- equivalent to 400,000 dollars -- and clothing valued at 336,000 florins to the people in areas of our country affected by storms and floods.

The government of Switzerland has announced that it was providing aid of 50 tons of sweetened powdered milk (valued at 224,310 Swiss francs) and other goods valued at 100,000 Swiss francs via the Swiss Red Cross and the Swiss Protestant Aid Organization.

The Belgian government has announced that it will provide aid amounting to 2 million Belgian francs (equivalent to 40,000 dong) to the people of Nghe Tinh Province via the U.N. Coordination Office.

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CSO: 4209/338

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

RASHIDOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

OW241031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and our country's ambassador to the Soviet Union, visited the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic and Tashkent City from 20 to 22 April.

On 21 April, Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, empowered by our Council of Ministers, awarded the Vietnamese Friendship Order to the Tashkent Polytechnic College for its achievements in training Vietnamese cadres.

On the same day, Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, met with Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem. Comrade Rashidov praised the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet people, in general, and the Uzbekistan people, in particular, and the Vietnamese people. He affirmed: Along with the entire Soviet people, the people and communists of Uzbekistan continue to strengthen their support for and assistance to Vietnam in its national construction and defense in accordance with the directive of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Andropov.

CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE--Recently, our ambassador to the FRG, Nguyen Tuan Lieu, called on Comrade Gautier, vice chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] to inform the latter of the results of the extraordinary conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, which was held in Phnom Penh on 12 April. Comrade Gautier affirmed that the DKP fully supports the correct stand and constructive proposals set forth at this conference, and criticized the Thai authorities for allowing the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionary forces to use Thai territory to sabotage security along the Kampuchean border. He also condemned the United States for its emergency arms supply to Thailand, saying that this act is part of the U.S. global strategy aimed at generating tension in Southeast Asia and other regions in the world. [Text] [BK191229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Apr 83]

CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE 13-14 APR

BK191706 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] The Fourth Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party held its eighth enlarged conference on 13 and 14 April to review the work done since its seventh conference and to decide the guidelines and tasks for the party for the days to come.

Comrade Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party, reported on the present situation and tasks of the country, and stressed: The Vietnam Socialist Party totally approves of the views and guidelines set forth in the resolution of the VCP Central Committee's third plenum and the resolution of the National Assembly session late in 1982. All members of the Vietnam Socialist Party and the entire intelligentsia will strive to help carry out these major guidelines.

After hearing Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, member of the VFF Presidium and representative of the Vietnam Socialist Party in the preparatory committee for the Second VFF Congress, introduce draft reports and revised draft statutes which will be presented to the congress, the conference of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee discussed and contributed views to these documents and appointed a delegation to attend the VFF Congress.

The conference unanimously stressed: The Vietnam Socialist Party heartily welcomes the convening of the Second VFF Congress and pledges to do its best to actively participate in all activities of the congress in order, together with all VFF members, to make it a splendid success.

CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COMMITTEES MEET TO DISCUSS DISTRICT BUILDING

BK240520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] The Committee for District Building of the Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers has met with the Central Committee for Zoning Economic Areas, the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Water Conservancy and Maritime Products, and the Central Association of Small Industrial and Handicraft Cooperatives to discuss implementation of the district building task and the strengthening of the district echelon according to the new spirit of the Party Central Committee's third plenum.

In this spirit, during the first quarter, 26 ministries, departments and sectors at the central echelon have applied many measures to build the districts and strengthen the district echelon. Generally speaking, during the first quarter, due to the direct guidance of the Committee for District Building of the party and government, the sectors, ministries and departments at the central echelon have begun to adopt measures to contribute to the building of districts. However, the ministries, departments and sectors have not made the efforts they should have made to maintain close contact with and keep abreast of the actual situation of the districts. For this reason, some policies should be promulgated soon to create conditions for the districts to complete their unfinished tasks. A number of ministries, departments and sectors have not yet paid due attention to the district building task.

CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF CADRES--Implementing the policy of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and Council of Ministers about transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo, the Central Cadre School of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture of the Central Committee) has just opened a course of training for provincial and district cadres in charge of agricultural transformation and teachers from district agricultural cooperatives schools. In the last few years it already trained 2,500 cadres for provinces and districts. In 1983, it continues to open courses of training for the same kinds of trainees in order to satisfy in time the need for agricultural transformation in Nam Bo, which is to be basically completed by 1985. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 1]

TRAINING OF WORKERS--An active way of creating jobs for residents of urban Hanoi is to draw workers into the production installations that manufacture goods for export. More than 70 million dong are invested in developing such occupations as weaving rugs, embroidering, lace making, bamboo weaving and making fine art articles. More than 45,000 people will be trained at production installations and in vocational classes. Lace making courses will attract 27,000 workers. The handicraft sector has organized production of 300 looms and is ordering over 1,000 new pieces of equipment to allow the woolen rug-weaving cooperatives to accept 10,000 new workers. In addition to these courses, production installations will have apprenticeship programs to provide on-the-job training. Importance is attached by the municipality to such traditional occupations as silver engraving and lacquer painting. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 2] 5598

YOUTH UNION CONFERENCE--The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi from 19-22 April to review the task of providing basic political indoctrination to youth union members and youths since 1980 and discuss new guidelines and tasks to be carried out during 1983-85. [Text] [BK280625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Apr 83]

DRAFT LAW DISCUSSED—The Thai Binh Provincial People's Council, ninth tenure, recently held an extraordinary session to discuss a draft law on people's councils and people's committees at all levels. Attending were National Assembly deputies of Thai Binh constituency and representatives from certain typical villages and districts in the province. After hearing the reading of the charter and 70 articles of the draft law, those attending entered a spirited discussion and made 118 suggestions. The National Assembly deputies and members of the people's councils at all levels in Thai Binh also formed groups to contact and solicit the opinions from the electorate. On this occasion, the Thai Binh Provincial People's Council urged all the cadres and people to step up caring for winter-spring crops, make preparations for the 10th-month crop production, comply with the two decrees on agricultural tax and on industrial and commercial tax, and strive to successfully fulfill all state plan norms for the first 6 months of the year. [Text] [BK260504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 83]

CSO: 4209/351

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAX POLICY DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Mar 83 p 14

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Au, Deputy Head of the Industrial-Commercial Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance: "Something New Regarding Taxes"]

[Text] Question: What are the new points of the present industrial-commercial tax policy?

In order to stimulate the development of production, further the great undertaking of socialist transformation, consolidate socialist production relations, and mobilize and rationally regulate industrial-commercial incomes, what must be done with regard to people engaged in industry and commerce, the sectors and echelons, the broad working masses, and the tax sector?

Nguyen Thi Thanh
(Ho Chi Minh City) and a number of
readers in Hanoi

Answer: The current industrial-commercial tax policy, which was promulgated in 1966, has undergone many supplementations and amendments, but it is still the tax policy of the period in which the north essentially completed the socialist transformation. The economic, price, and market situation has undergone many changes. The industrial-commercial tax policy includes points that are not appropriate to the new situation and missions. Therefore, the State Council has approved a "Law amending some matters regarding industrial-commercial taxes" in order to exercise state oversight and control of all production and commercial activities in the collective, private, and individual sectors and, along with the other economic levers, stimulate the development of production, further socialist reform, consolidate the collective production relations, strengthen the management of distribution and circulation, and on that basis implement the policy of collecting taxes fairly from people engaged in commerce and properly regulating high and very high incomes.

The amended tax policy includes the following new points:

1. The licence tax is supplemented in order to serve the oversight and control of the state, the grasping of parties engaged in production and commerce, the classification of such people, etc., in order to guide production and commerce in accordance with the socialist line, in a manner that benefits the national economy.

2. The commercial tax schedule is amended to serve basic-level statistics and the sectors, to stimulate the development of production, etc. The new tax policy amends the tax rates and business taxes of the production and transportation sectors, and stipulates that the tax rates and business taxes of the production and transportation sectors are only half those of the commercial and restaurant sectors. Some service sectors which benefit society need special consideration, so average tax rates are applied.

3. The recently stipulated income tax schedule has six steps. People with incomes at those steps are taxed identically. The production, transportation, and construction sectors are taxed at only half the rate of the commercial and restaurant sectors. That has been done to stimulate production. The tax schedule, with supplementary taxes, is intended to better regulate high incomes. The tax exemption rates were increased by three or four times over the rates applied in 1981, in order to give special consideration for workers who earn a living from their labor. Cooperatives receive income tax exemptions of between 5 and 20 percent, according to the level of production relations and the degree of economic relationship with the state. The newly established cooperatives in the mountain region are exempt from income taxes for 1 or 2 years if they experience difficulties. Cooperatives do not have to pay supplementary taxes. Cooperatives which do business according to guidance prices receive tax exemptions of 6 to 10 percent. If they have economic relations with the state, individual businessmen also receive tax exemptions of 5 to 10 percent. On the other hand, people engaged in trades which need to be limited must pay additional income taxes of 10 percent. The income tax rate for incomes from speculation and price rising is 100 percent.

The amended law includes a number of new points which benefit production and life, and contribute to socialist transformation, market management, and the restoration of social order, and fairly and rationally mobilizes the contributions of people engaged in production and commerce. Paying taxes to the state is an obligation of all citizens, as stipulated by the Constitution, and is also an honor and a source of pride for citizens to contribute to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

But the implementation of the supplementary and amended provisions of the law is very difficult and complicated and requires that the sectors, agencies, and people must fully understand the viewpoints and stands of the party and state, and be determined to correctly implement its stipulations. They are responsible for fulfilling their obligation to make contributions.

In order to implement the tax policy correctly and well, all localities must uniformly implement the provisions of the law and overcome all instances of arbitrariness, failure to implement the law, or implementing the law improperly.

The industrial-commercial tax policy is an effective tool for overseeing all industrial-commercial activities, contribute to the victorious struggle between the two paths, and contribute to stabilizing the lives of the cadres, troops, and working people, who are now encountering many difficulties. The organs and mass organizations must disseminate the contents of the policy, motivate and educate the units, organs, the sector's cadres and personnel, and the mass

organization members to do a good job of implementing the tax policy of the party and state, and regard that as a concrete manifestation of patriotism and as a standard in socialist emulation.

The popular masses, especially people engaged in industry and commerce, must realize their obligation of contributing to the implementation of the tax policy, and on that basis positively seek to understand the contents of the policy via the press and radio, and especially by means of the guidances and decisions of the tax organ regarding the commercial income declaration and tax declaration regulations, and voluntarily observe them, while encouraging everyone to observe them, report illegal commercial activities, tax evasion, etc., in order to ensure that the tax policy is strictly carried out.

The tax sector, which has been bolstered with additional cadres, must carry out an internal inspection, positively improve its virtue and work style, and correctly observe the 10 disciplines of tax cadres, especially modesty toward the people and honesty, praising good examples while strictly dealing with cadres who make mistakes with regard to virtue. As regards tax evasion, the underreporting of taxable income, speculation, and price rising, it is necessary to coordinate closely with the relevant sectors in meting out strict punishment.

With its very clear, sympathetic, and rational ideological contents, the amended industrial-commercial tax policy is certain to win the sympathy and support of the popular masses, who will strictly implement it and contribute to promoting the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland.

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CSO: 4209/343

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MATERIALS BALANCE SHEETS NEEDED IN PRODUCTION, BUSINESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Drawing Materials Balance Sheets -- Discipline in Production, Business"]

[Text] To draw materials balance sheets is an important part of the plan-balancing system, a managerial measure and a last step that cannot be missed in the use of materials. Only by drawing timely, complete and accurate balance sheets for various patterns and types of materials can we have a basis for correctly determining the relationship between the costs of materials and the results of production, business, service or scientific research and a basis for accurately calculating the socioeconomic effects, checking the norms for use of materials and, as a result, having a scientific basis for taking measures in connection with practicing thrift and ensuring product (or work) quality.

Recently, implementing the decision of the Council of Ministers on carrying out the materials-balancing system in the national economy, many enterprises, work sites and cooperatives began to attach importance to this work. Although the Yen Phu Power Plant, 10 October Textile Enterprise (Hanoi), Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 1 (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Bim Son Cement Factory and Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant construction site only recently organized anew the early steps of bookkeeping and the drawing of balance sheets by the teams, units and shops of every unit, they have for the first time reduced the levels of consumption, waste and losses of materials. By regularly carrying out in an orderly manner the materials-balancing system for every run and in every month and quarter and among its teams, units and vehicle operators, in 1982 the Motor Transport Enterprise No 20 (Ministry of Communications and Transportation) succeeded in evaluating and finding out in time any excess, shortage, correct or incorrect use of gas and oil, spare parts and tires and tubes; through that success, making adjustments in 126 cases of using materials for wrong purposes, objectives and norms; saving 60 tons of fuels; and overfulfilling the transportation plan.

In the process of carrying out the materials-balancing system, the common shortcoming that took place in many sectors, localities and production installations is the neglecting of profit-and-loss accounting, statistical work, accounting, control and the combined procedures on making reports on management and use of materials. In some cases, they either let production installations have 'blank-check' contracts or consider the above-mentioned jobs too intricate while failing to see drawing materials balance sheets as one of the procedures for maintaining a unified and systematic economic management. As a result, it often happens that after an inventory is made, many additional materials are found to be left unused; that there may be an excess in some localities and a shortage in others of the same kinds of materials, or there may be some particular materials in a storehouse without anybody knowing about them, and so on. This is a loophole that allows bad people to take advantage of the situation to make cuts, to steal and to use materials to make illegal exchanges and to corrupt cadres, workers and civil servants.

For the sake of effective production and business we are required to put an end to this neglecting in doing business. The basis for carrying out the materials-balancing system is to properly organize profit-and-loss accounting, statistical work and accounting in connection with putting in, taking out, using and storing materials in the course of production and business. Balance sheets must show the basic items: formation of sources of materials, total quantities of materials used, total quantities of products finished, total quantities of materials left at the end of each period of production and business and total quantities of materials saved as compared to the norms set.

The principal basis for drawing materials balance sheets consists of the early documents, profit-and-loss accounting books and statistical and accounting reports on the use of materials and production and business activities of basic-level units. At the same time, they must be based on documents assigning them the tasks to be performed within their plan, economic and technical norms and economic contracts to be determined. The heads of ministerial and provincial organs and production and business units are responsible for leadership and good execution of the procedures for early bookkeeping and for making statistical and accounting reports aimed at ensuring accurate, complete and timely materials balance sheets. Any violations of the materials-balancing system must receive fair and strict judgment and punishment.

For the interests of the national economy, to draw materials balance sheets must become a compulsory procedure for every production, construction and business unit. Where materials are used there must be control, payment and balance sheets.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ERSATZ GOODS SAID TO BE MAJOR CONCERN

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Tran Luu: "Ersatz Goods"]

[Text] A Foreword

Before the liberation of the south (30 April 1975), few people living north of the 17th Parallel had heard of ersatz goods. At most they had only seen packages of counterfeit money the U.S. imperialists dropped by air to sabotage our economy. But in the south the various kinds of ersatz goods became famous: they were false but looked real. There were imitations of everything, from ordinary goods to sophisticated products. Only an expert in such goods could tell the difference between a real Seiko watch and a false one, or between a National radio and a false one, for the sellers let the buyers select the one they wanted, wind up both watches, or listen to both radios. Only after the buyer bought the radio or watch home and used it for a while did he discover that it had broken down. Only when the disconcerted buyers took the watch or radio to a specialist did they learn that they had bought ersatz goods. Many of you readers, or families of your friends, have bought ersatz goods, so you can understand how people who spend thousands of dong to buy ersatz goods feel. Some people become ill or die because they buy and take ersatz medicine.

Since the liberation, ersatz goods have continued to appear on the free market in the southern provinces, most of all in Ho Chi Minh City, especially in precincts 9 and 10. Ersatz goods of many kinds have also appeared in the northern provinces, especially scarce goods or goods which have not yet met needs of consumers, such as ersatz cigarettes, tea, whiskey, softdrinks, antibiotics, ration stamps, cloth, innertubes, tires, bicycle chains, and bicycle sprocket wheels. Some people have been injured because a bicycle frame has broken. Only then did they realize that the frame had been made of very thin sheet metal and painted with very shiny paint, with a paper tube inside, etc.

Even more harmful, during the past 2 years a number of ersatz goods have appeared in the state retail stores of a number of provinces. At the end of 1982 ersatz bicycle sprocket wheels bearing the label MCC1 (Tool Factory No 1) appeared at the same time in Hanoi, at the stores at No 33 Nam Bo Street, No 336 Kham Thieu Street, No 6 Thuoc Bac Street, and 57 Hang Bong Street. An inspection of the factory and sundry goods warehouses showed that there were no ersatz sprocket wheels. Thus the real sprocket wheels had been replaced by

and state retail personnel and during the shipping, receiving, and transportation stages. But consumers are still perplexed about the poor-quality goods sold by state retail personnel, and do not know whether they should conclude that such goods are false! After being worn only a week nylon socks become torn, the stitching on wash cloths comes loose the first time they are used, and wastebins made of aluminum can be filled only half way because it might be bent out of shape. On 12 January 1983 the Combined Sundry Goods Store agreed to sell to the Port Enterprise in Son Tay City 30 pairs of men's strapped sandals. After they had been used a few days, often only a single day, the straps broke and the heels broke, so the sandals had to be taken back to the store.

Ersatz goods have become a matter of concern to society. Everyone knows the social and economic harm they have caused. After they have purchased ersatz goods some people have become angry, some people have been crippled, and some people have died. People who produce ersatz goods should be suitably punished. In 1982 the public security and market management forces arrested thousands of people who produced or marketed ersatz goods. In this article we cannot include everything about that problem, but only show the true nature of the people who produce the most sophisticated product -- counterfeit money -- and those who commit the most terrible crimes by producing ersatz medicine.

A Hoodlum Abandons His Trade

Everyone on the street knew him and his family. His father's name was Thanh, his mother's name was Hoa, and there were eight people in his family, none of whom worked in a state organ or enterprise, but no other family on the street lived as well. The property in the family's home alone amounted to more than 100,000 dong. He had spent more than 10 years in jail for the crime of black market dealing in gold. After getting out of jail he took up with people who bought and sold bicycles at the outdoors market, but he soon learned that there was little profit in that trade. The profits were shared by too many people and the public security police had begun to pay attention to his gang's illegal, dishonest methods. He abandoned the outdoors market and jumped into a burglary ring. After carrying out a few burglaries he saw that he was in danger of being caught and stayed at home. Seeing that he stayed at home all day and that he had few friends, someone told him, "You're such a healthy young man but stay at home all the time, which is very boring. You should find a job to cheer yourself up!"

"I was thinking about that," he replied, "I must earn a living by my own labor. Business is good nowadays, but I have a prior conviction and the public security police and cadres are watching me. If I'm convicted one more time I'll spend the rest of my life in jail."

Suddenly he married a healthy, pretty woman. All day long the couple appeared on the street only twice: in the morning he and his wife went to the market to buy food and in the afternoon the couple went to the corner of a nearby park to play cards until dusk, then went home. Everyone was glad that he was happy, but were worried that he would run out of possessions and that the family would have nothing to eat if the couple had children. When he was asked, he hinted that his father-in-law was looking for a job for him. He boasted to everyone

that his father-in-law was a snip's captain and his mother-in-law was a nurse at Hospital Y, and that his wife was an only child. He said that his Levis jeans, expensive shoes, and the Rado watch he was wearing had been bought for him in Hong Kong by his wife's father. He also boasted that because he was afraid of making his wife's mother sad and because his father-in-law was often away from Hanoi for long periods of time, his wife's parents asked the couple to live with them, but that he had concluded that there was no greater loss of freedom than living with in-laws.

A short time later, the neighborhood people noticed that the couple no longer went out twice a day, so everyone thought that they had gone to H street to live with the wife's mother. Everyone whispered and appeared to be jealous of him: he was really lucky, a hooligan who had a "gang" but had married into such an elegant, honorable family. For that reason, his own parents and family were respected by the neighborhood people.

Looking AZ25 But Finding Him

Tuan Anh was busy reading with a file bearing the symbol AZ25, an organization which made ersatz Western medicine, when he received news that a few days previously a youth and a woman about 40 years old had appeared at the Bac Qua and Dong Xuan markets and were selling Western medicines in large quantities to people who retail medicine at the two markets.

When he heard that report from Nguyen Van Duc, Tuan Anh asked, "Is he AZ25?" "Very possibly," replied Duc, "The description fits. The only difference is that he used to have long hair and now has short hair." According to old sources, the person who sold ersatz medicines at the open-air markets with long hair hadn't been seen for months because he had been exposed. The women medicine merchants who bought medicine from him were beating him up, and had it not been for some public security policemen they may not have lived, so he had to change his cover and shifted his operations to the Bac Qua-Dong Xuan area.

Comrade Nguyen Van Duc and Hong Nhung immediately to that area and sought ways to infiltrate the gang.

For several days Nguyen Van Duc and Hong Nhung had secretly kept the retail medicine dealers under surveillance. One day, when the two were walking around the market area, Duc saw a man and woman ahead of them. Duc wanted to get a better look and see whether he fit the description. He whispered to Hong Nhung, "Wait for me here a moment, that could be him."

Hong Nhung looked up and was happy inside. She went to the market to get her bicycle and help keep watch on the two. Waiting until the man and woman to get on a bicycle and ride around Hang Chieu Street, Duc returned to pick up Hong Nhung and pursue them. The man pedalled several streets and went into an empty cafe in the area of Van Chuong alley in Kham Thien.

After after he entered the cafe, Hong Nhung parked her bicycle beside the cafe and went inside to buy some candy. She said to the woman who owned the cafe, "Please watch my bicycle for me. I'm going into somewhere for a minute and will be right back." "Lock the bicycle and bring me your satchel," said the

store owner. "I've already locked it and have no satchel, only a wire basket," said Hong Nhung.

Then Hong Nhung ran out. A moment later, from afar Duc saw a youth with disheveled hair enter the cafe and take something from a bag and hand it to the man. The two whispered for a moment, then left. At that time Hong Nhung arrived, took her bicycle, and left. Giving the youth and the woman a little head start, Duc and Nhung followed along behind them. A few streets away the man entered the house at No 57 H street. Duc and Nhung learned that the house belonged to the man's mother-in-law, a nurse at hospital Y.

When they arrived back at the unit, Duc and Hong Nhung took a tape recorder from a satchel on the handlebar and played it for the other members of the unit. Despite the street sounds, everyone could clearly hear a conversation about the buying and selling of ersatz Western medicine: "Here's a sample. If you can market it we can mass-produce it. You'll buy anything at half price."

"I'll help you sell 10,000 vials of B1 and 2,000 vials of camphor."

"You'll have the goods a week from now. I'll tell you where to pick them up later. If anything goes wrong you'll be punished according to the law of the streets."

"Fat Hung here has decades of experience. No need to worry."

Upon hearing that everyone laughed. That person was none other than the fat Hung who dealt in gold and spent more than 10 years in jail, and who sold bicycles at the market and committed burglaries. He was surely related to A325!

The Fish Traps Himself

If the public security policemen had not tailed fat Hung the night before, it is certain that he would not have been sitting there in one piece this morning. Soon after leaving his house he had been set upon and beaten by a gang of youths. The people who had beaten him were taken to the station for questioning. They had purchased from him 30 ersatz Tetracycline tablets with labels just like those of the state. They had brought the tablets home to be taken by sick people, who had to be given emergency treatment. According to doctors, the medicine was false and the people who took it had reactions.

Seeing him sitting there with a bowed head and sad face, Tuan Anh asked him, "Since you have more than a decade of experience in your trade, surely now you still adhere to the law of the streets."

"You should let me go. If I have to go to jail again my life will be over. My wife is pregnant ... if you let me go I'll tell you everything."

"That depends on your words and deeds," said Tuan Anh.

"Tonight we promised to pick up 10,000 vials of B1 and 2,000 vials of camphor at the home of Ly Xun, at 151 V lane. That house is only a place where the goods are kept. I don't know where they're produced. That's the truth."

"Tonight you go there and pick up the goods as usual. Be very calm. I'll send someone to your house to discuss the plan in detail. You may go home now."

At exactly 2115 hours a piece of red tobacco flew out of the window of 151 V alley. Tuan Anh whispered to some of his men, "That's his signal. Let's get going."

The zone police and reconnaissance police went up to the door. They knocked on the door and called out several times. The door remained closed and no sound came from within the house. They broke open the door and entered the house. The people in the house were terrified by the gun barrels of the police. The house, with an area of was piled high with vials of Vitamin B1 camphor, etc.

That night, after they were interrogated, the police sped to the places where the ersatz medicine was produced and confiscated all the evidence. The locations where their ersatz medicines were stored and marketed in Hanoi and in a number of provinces were closed down. Ly Xun, the leader of the organization called AZ25, was arrested.

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ECO: 4209/343

AGRICULTURE

LONG AN, PHU KHANH REPORT AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "In Long An Winter-Spring Rice Yield Increases By Eight Quintals Per Hectare, the Highest Level Ever; Phu Khanh Takes the Initiative in Investing in Areas Producing Export Products"]

[Text:] The key rice-growing districts of Long An have harvested more than 33,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, which accounted for 90 percent of the province's rice area. The average yield was 3.45 tons per hectare, an increase of 8 tons per hectare over last year's winter-spring season and the highest yield since the liberation. Some 20,000 hectares in the high-yield rice areas in the districts of Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Ben Luc, Thu Thua, and Van Co and the city of Tan An produced an average yield of 3.9 tons per hectare. A number of villages, such as Binh Long, Nhon Thanh Trung, and Binh Phung and Dong Thanh in Can Giuoc District, attained average yields of from four to five tons per hectare.

During this year's winter-spring season Long An invested 40 million dong and, especially, supplied the districts and cities in advance with the various kinds of materials and created conditions for the districts in the key rice areas to double the high-yield rice area. The peasants and the production collectives planted 70 percent of the area in new rice varieties, worked the soil and planted on schedule, and promptly guided against and eliminated insects and diseases. The province's agricultural materials corporation adopted the mode of supplying materials according to the seasonal schedule in place of the former mode of supplying materials on a quarterly basis, and created favorable conditions for the peasants to take the initiative in fertilizing rice. Long An boldly transferred 1,700 hectares of unstable winter-spring rice to growing 10th month rice and concentrated investment on the remaining area, so this year the winter-spring rice area is smaller but rice output still increased by more than 43,000 tons over last year's winter-spring crop. Because they took the initiative in building dikes to keep out salinity immediately after the summer-fall rice harvest and spread two additional tons of manure on each hectare, such heavily salt-infested districts as Can Duoc and Can Giuoc increased the average yield to 3.4 tons per hectare, an increase of nearly a ton per hectare over the previous winter-spring season.

At present, three districts in the Dong Thap Muoi area -- Moc Hoa, Vinh Hung, and Tan Thuan, -- and two districts in the high-lying area -- Duc Hoa and Duc

Hue -- are concentrating on tending the last rice crop in the yield, while also urgently harvesting 8,000 hectares of early winter-spring rice in March in order to prepare for the summer-fall rice crop.

Because it firmly grasped the sources of export goods and took the initiative in investing in areas which produce export goods in order to create sources of goods, since the beginning of the year the Phu Khanh Export-Import Corporation requisition-purchased more than 40 million dollars worth of export goods, an increase of 1.5 percent over the same period last year.

The corporation sent cadres to each base to grasp the production situation, sign contracts for the purchase of export goods, and sell consumer goods to each base. During the first 2 months of the year the corporation sold more than 3,000 tons of cement, more than two tons of seasoning and hundreds of thousands of meters of cloth to the production bases and invested nearly 4,500 tons of fertilizer in the high-output rice area of Tuy Hoa District to serve the spring production season.

The corporation sent many cadres to the districts and foreign trade stations to cooperate with the bases in grasping the sources of export goods.

In contrast to previous years, this year the corporation directly purchased export goods from and sold consumer goods to the production bases, without using intermediaries, in order to encourage the producers.

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230: 4209/338

AGRICULTURE

RECENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REVIEWED

OW240947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Ten-Day Agricultural Review]

[Summary] During the past week various regions have concentrated on fertilizing and weeding their rice fields. The General Statistics Department reported that by mid-April, northern provinces carried out the second phase of weeding on 883,000 hectares of ricefields, representing 84 percent of crop areas, and the third phase of weeding on 485,000 hectares, representing 44 percent of crop areas. They are still inspecting their fields for timely detection of harmful insects and to classify their rice by quality so as to map out fertilization plans. Only some 85,000 hectares of ricefields are now affected by harmful insects.

Last week's rains somewhat reduced the acreage affected by drought. Nevertheless, in Binh Tri Thien some 10,000 hectares of ricefields lacked water. Nghe Tinh had some 9,000 hectares, and Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Ninh each had some 7,000 hectares that were affected by drought.

In the southern provinces 370,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 63.7 percent of acreage, have been harvested. Productivity was fairly good: An Giang's rice output was 48.2 quintals per hectare; Dong Thap's, 45.2 quintals; and Tien Giang's, 43 quintals.

In the subsidiary and industrial crop production, the whole country so far has put 884,000 hectares under cultivation--688,873 in the north and 195,900 in the south. The mountain provinces continue to grow cassava, corn and beans of various types. Over the past 10 days they put 61,000 more hectares under subsidiary crop cultivation: corn, 23,000 hectares; cassava, 24,000 hectares; sweet potatoes, 10,000 hectares; beans of various types, 3,500 hectares.

According to General Meteorological and Hydrological Department forecasts, it will rain next week and thus facilitate weeding and caring for the rice. Various regions should concentrate on inspecting and classifying their rice so as to adopt appropriate fertilization measures. They should also fertilize various subsidiary and industrial crop areas and plant more summer-fall vegetables, especially spinach. They must urgently stamp out pockets of epidemics. Southern provinces should strive to complete harvesting winter-spring rice and rapidly move into summer-fall production.

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW040327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Review of Agricultural Activities Over the Past 10 Days]

[Summary] Following are some major facts about agricultural production activities over the past 10 days:

The cultivation of the winter-spring crop was completed countrywide. By 25 April, a total of 931,000 hectares of legumes, secondary and industrial crops had been cultivated--nearly 73,000 hectares in the northern provinces and 198,700 hectares in the southern provinces. A decrease of about 138,000 hectares of the major crop area, compared with the corresponding period last year, was noted: 132,000 hectares in the north and 6,000 hectares in the south. Also, during the past 10 days, the northern provinces cultivated an additional 43,000 hectares of secondary crops, including 11,000 hectares of corn, 13,000 hectares of cassava, and nearly 3,500 hectares of assorted peas and beans [figures as heard]. The northern mountain provinces are continuing to plant more corn, cassava, peas and beans in terraced fields. In general, the legumes-secondary-industrial crop area for this year's winter-spring crop did not meet the plan norms. There were, however, increases for some secondary and industrial crops: 7,500 hectares for peanuts and 3,500 hectares for tobacco. The crop areas for other plants, such as sesame, jute and soybeans have decreased. The soybean area, in particular, has decreased by about 15,000 hectares.

Regarding the winter-spring rice crop, the northern provinces have basically completed weeding the rice.

Substantial rainfall in recent days and timely care for the crop have favored rice growth. The drought-stricken rice area has gradually decreased.

Reports from 13 provinces say there are now about 97,000 hectares of rice pest-ravaged rice, with Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh the mostly affected provinces.

The southern provinces completed harvesting on 460,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice crop, or 79.1 percent of the cultivated area. The Mekong Delta provinces have basically completed harvesting. Rice yields from the already

harvested areas are good. Along with harvesting, the southern provinces have already plowed nearly 380,000 hectares and carried out cultivation on 54,000 hectares. In general, this year's summer-fall rice production activities are slower than in the corresponding period last year.

Regarding stockbreeding, the intensity of the pockets of contagion affecting hogs and cattle in Thanh Hoa has subsided. In Hai Hung, buffalo pasteurellosis has appeared in the districts of Cam Binh, Nam Thanh and My Van, affecting more than 300 buffalo.

In the coming period, the weather is favorable for rice growth. Localities should continue to tend the rice and control rice pest ravages so as to create favorable conditions for the rice in the budding stage. Meantime, they should work out plans to care for the winter-spring secondary crops and to plant more summer legumes, especially spinach and assorted peas and beans. The southern provinces should devise plans to complete harvesting of the winter-spring rice crop, satisfactorily discharge grain obligations towards the state, and promptly carry out cultivation of the summer-fall rice crop.

CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS LAI CHAU CONGRESS

BK231030 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A congress was recently held in Lai Chau Province to launch an emulation movement for good agricultural production. Nearly 300 delegates representing the collectives and individuals with outstanding achievements in agricultural production attended the congress. Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Party Central Committee member and minister of agriculture also attended.

Under difficult conditions, the Lao Chau Provincial Party Organization has led the people in the province to overcome the habit of relying on the central government and to work creatively and score many good achievements on the agricultural production front. The area and volume of grain production has increased every year between 9.3-14 percent. The average annual increases in the numbers of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry range between 3.6-15 percent. The per capita grain consumption in 1982 was nearly 400 kg, an increase of more than 60 kg over that of 1979. The quantity of grain delivered to the state has also increased from 10,474 metric tons in 1979 to 14,862 metric tons in 1982, ensuring the fulfillment of the requirements for the province's livelihood, economic and cultural development without it having to ask for assistance from the center as in previous years.

However, the emulation movement for agricultural production in Lai Chau Province is still limited. The practice of slash and burn agriculture is still widespread and prevalent. The Lai Chau Provincial People's Committee has launched an emulation movement for good agricultural production to overfulfill the state plans for 1983 and the subsequent years of 1984 and 1985.

CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

HAU GIANG FULFILLS TENTH-MONTH GRAIN-MOBILIZING NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Hau Giang Mobilizes 230,000 Tons of Paddy, Fulfills the Tenth-Month Grain Norm"]

[Text] In the task of mobilizing the tenth-month grain, Hau Giang Province has made great efforts. As of 10 March, it fulfilled the tenth-month grain-mobilizing norm with a volume of more than 230,000 tons. The agricultural tax amounted to 60,000 tons, or 85.7 percent of the norm; purchases based on two-way contracts and other provisions, 69,500 tons; and the volume of paddy purchased, 100,000 tons. The 7 districts that overfulfilled their norm are: My Xuyen having mobilized 31,626 tons, or exceeding the norm by 1,626 tons; Long Phu, 31,320 tons, or 1,320 tons; Thanh Tri, 27,983 tons, or 2,983 tons; Long My, 18,658 tons, or 2,658 tons; Vi Thanh, 16,063 tons, or 563 tons; and Vinh Chau, 16,308 tons, or 808 tons. The City of Soc Trang itself obtained 4,600 tons, or an excess of 1,100 tons over the norm set in the plan for the entire year of 1983.

However, seven districts have not yet fulfilled their norm. In the last 20 days of March, the province was able to mobilize an additional quantity of 30,000 tons.

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CSO: 4209/335

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CONFERENCE ON LAND READJUSTMENT HELD IN CUU LONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Do a Better Job of Surveying, Classifying, and Managing Land"]

[Text] Recently, in Cuu Long Province the Council of Ministers held a conference to discuss the implementation of the decrees, decisions, and directives of the government regarding land management. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, a member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the conference.

The conference concluded that although the land management sector has only recently been formed, thanks to coordination with the sectors and echelons, its activities are on the right track. It has restricted the waste of raw materials and land and contributed to adjusting the land, transforming agriculture in the rural areas of the south, and discovered additional land subject to agricultural taxes. It has surveyed 2.24 million hectares and classified 560,000 hectares. It has registered the use of 1.4 million hectares of land. However, there are still many deficiencies in land management and the issuing and use of land are still arbitrary. Furthermore, in some provinces there are still instances of violations of the people's right to use land and of violations of state land. The surveying and classifying of land and registration for land use are still carried out too slowly and without uniformity among the areas, including the key rice areas in the Mekong Delta, and have not yet met the needs of economic development and agricultural transformation in the south. Many localities, sections, sectors, units, and bases do not yet fully realize the importance of the surveying, classifying, and registration of land.

In 1983 it is necessary to concentrate on doing a good job of surveying, classifying, and registering land in the Mekong Delta, and promptly serve the readjustment of land, in order to essentially complete the transformation of agriculture by 1985, while also serving zoning and planning in general and plans to develop new economic zones specifically. With regard to eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands, it is necessary to concentrate surveying in the key areas, especially in the concentrated cultivation areas. It is necessary to strictly implement Decision No 291-CP regarding land management, especially the use of land in a manner which is appropriate to economic plans and ties in

the short-range with the long range, is appropriate to crops and livestock, and stops the use of rice land to build houses or plant gardens, especially in the areas which are still short of grain, in areas with fertile soil, in the Mekong Delta, etc., and regarding strengthening the control, supervision, and oversight of the unified management of land in all three sectors: state, collective, and family.

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C.O: 4209/338

AGRICULTURE

BEN TRE PROMOTES EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 83 p2

[VNA New Release: "Ben Tre Develops 26 Export Goods"]

[Text] Taking advantage of its favorable conditions, Ben Tre Province has produced and processed 26 export goods, such as cane sugar, coconuts, shrimp, fish, artistic goods, etc.

The province has encouraged the local people to develop a system of drainage ditches, coconut groves, and canals, and to develop the raising and catching of lobsters. The province was therefore able to buy the greatest quantity of lobsters for export ever. The province has also developed sources of watermelon, bananas, and fruit for export, and is striving to attain between 20,000 and 30,000 tons a year.

The Ben Tre Export Federation Corporation has coordinated with the handicraft association sectors and the districts and cities in recruiting labor and in encouraging and gathering together skilled workers to process the various kinds of secondary products from coconuts, the leaves of nipa palm trees, rush, bamboo, etc., and to produce the various kinds of artistic goods for export.

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REF: 4209/338

AGRICULTURE

HAI PHONG AIDS SALT COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hai Phong Supplies a Kilogram of Grain, Buys 13.6 Kilograms of Salt"]

[Text] The municipality of Hai Phong has 10 cooperatives, with nearly 4,000 workers, which specialize in the concentrated production of salt in Cat Hai and Do Son Districts.

In past years the municipality set norms for the delivery of products by each cooperative. On the basis of those norms the grain sector supplied grain to workers in the salt trade and their dependents. But because of poor management, every year some cooperatives attained only 30 to 50 percent of their obligatory salt output. A kilogram of grain invested in the salt trade enabled the state to purchase only about 10 kilograms of salt.

Recently the municipality adopted the policy of eliminating the supplying of grain according to the amounts supplied to the salt-making households in the past and replaced it with the signing of two-way contracts with the cooperatives according to economic norms. The municipality made the specific stipulations that in Do Son District for every 10 kilograms of salt delivered to the state one kilogram of rice would be supplied, and that in Cat Hai District for every 13 kilograms of rice a kilogram of grain would be supplied. That both ensures the three interests and gradually improves the delivery of salt in the salt cooperatives. During the recent salt season, on the average for each kilogram of grain it invested the state was able to buy 13.6 kilogram of salt, an increase of nearly four kilograms in comparison to the past.

With that method, last year the state supplied 200 fewer tons of grain to the salt cooperatives while the amount of salt purchased by the state increased by from 30 to 40 percent.

1616

130: 4209/330

AGRICULTURE

LUMBER SAID MISLABELED AS FIREWOOD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 83 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Lumber or Firewood?"]

[Text] Recently Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other cities and municipalities in the southern provinces have been supplied with much good firewood. There are firewood logs cut about a meter long and with a diameter of about 45 to 50 centimeters which if sawed could be use to make very good furniture, consumer goods, and export goods. Although they are in fact valuable wood they have been "listed" as firewood so that they can be transported easily and rapidly. When I visited the export bag production factory in Precinct 1 in Ho Chi Minh City, I noticed that such firewood had just been used to make both barrels to hold bags and some export goods.

We know that the illegal exploitation of wood has led to serious damage to forests. Although the forestry sector has clearly designated the areas that can be exploited, the forestry inspection sector must step up its control, classify the types of wood that can be used for construction, production, and consumption, and immediately stop and refuse to condone camouflaged schemes which cause losses of state property.

Nguyen Huu Bach
(Hau Giang

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AGRICULTURE

MINISTER ADDRESSES WATER CONSERVANCY MEETING

OW031434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Water Conservancy held a conference in Hanoi on 27-28 April to review the results of the water conservancy emulation movement in 1981 and 1982 and to discuss measures to develop water conservancy work in subsequent years. The conference was convened at a time when the water conservancy sector was actively carrying out emulation in scoring achievements to greet its 25th founding anniversary, 29 April 1958-29 April 1983.

Present were the directors of water conservancy services of all provinces and cities in the country, the chairmen of 27 districts credited with good irrigation work, the directors of irrigation project construction plants and corporations, emulation heroes and combatants, a large number of workers and employees of various services, boards and sectors under the Ministry of Water Conservancy and representatives of various boards and services at the central level.

In his speech, Comrade Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and minister of water conservancy, stressed that the conference was held after the provinces had convened their second-round congresses of provincial party organizations. These congresses affirmed that water conservancy work was the primary measure to boost intensive cultivation and to help increase grain output rapidly in 1981 and 1982.

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy Le Tinh's report on the results of the water conservancy emulation movement in 1981 and 1982 revealed the following:

1. Despite many difficulties regarding capital, the movement achieved some economic results because it was shifted to exploiting and managing the available irrigation projects, thereby promptly meeting the requirements for developing agricultural production and expanding the area to be irrigated or drained. In 1982, the irrigated areas of the winter-spring rice crop, the summer-fall rice crop and the 10th-month rice crop increased by 101 percent, 16 percent and 105 percent respectively as compared with 1981. In particular, thanks to the water conservancy movement, the 1982-83 winter-spring production in central Vietnam, though seriously affected by drought, has remained stable.

2. Localities carried out water conservancy work in accordance with the motto of cooperation between the state and the people and between the central and local levels, thus achieving rapid and practical economic results. Without state capital investments, many localities used their own manpower and capital to build many medium-sized and small irrigation projects in 1981 and 1982. As a result, the irrigation projects provided water for 63,000 more hectares, drained water from 25,000 more hectares and prevented salt water from affecting as many as 73,000 hectares.

CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

SRV OFFICIAL REVIEWS EFFORT TO SETTLE NOMADIC PEOPLE

BK251425 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Gu Hoa Van, head of the Central Committee for Settled Farming and Settled Life: "Fifteen Years of Carrying Out the Movement for Settled Farming and a Settled Life"]

[Text] The viewpoints and policies of our party and state on the movement for settled farming and a settled life are consistent with the aspirations and feelings of the masses; and therefore, they have been warmly received and actively implemented by the ethnic minority people. It can be affirmed that only by replacing nomadic farming and a nomadic life with settled farming and a settled life with the party's nationalities policy become truly meaningful and be translated into reality in the mountainous region. If the nomadic people there can be motivated to adopt settled farming and a settled life, we can bridge the gap in the production level and living standard between the various ethnic minority groups, thereby enabling them to achieve the same rate of development and join their efforts in building and defending the socialist fatherland. With nomadic farming and a nomadic existence, the ethnic minority cannot have a good life, nor can they develop and promote good customs and morals. A cadre of the Dao ethnic group from Ba Che District (Quang Ninh) said truthfully: "For our Dao people, the resolution on settled farming and a settled life is our survival."

Everyone sees that nomadic farming and a nomadic life not only fails to ensure a good life, but also causes great harm in the political, economic, social, security and national defense fields. With their axes and knives, within the last century the nomadic farmers have turned millions of the hectares of forests into barren hills and mountains, causing a large amount of fertile soil to be washed away by torrential rains and violent floods into rivers and the sea. Many areas are running short of drinking water. Even in the mountainous region, firewood for cooking and timber for building houses are scarce. According to documents compiled by some research institutes, the destruction of forests for cultivation has resulted in the soil being eroded away at the rate of 10-20 mm a year. Therefore, the only chance for overcoming this within the next few decades is to rapidly promote settled farming and a settled life. Most of the major economic zones and economic, cultural and national defense projects are located in the mountainous region and their success is dependent on a stable population. By satisfactorily promoting

settled farming and a settled life, we will certainly make an effective contribution to the cause of building and defending the Socialist fatherland.

Over the past 15 years, concentrating their efforts on building material bases, the party organizations and people in the areas where the campaign for settled farming and a settled life is conducted have cleared 100,000 hectares of virgin land for grain cultivation and built thousands of small-size irrigation projects (using hydroelectric power in some areas). Many remote areas are now accessible by cars and economic zones have been set up in them to produce large quantities of cinnamon, tung oil, tea, bamboo and so forth. In particular, the people of the Dao ethnic group in Quang Ninh, after adopting settled farming and a settled life, have produced cinnamon and sold more 15 million dong worth of this product to the state. Thanh Hoa Province has planted bamboo on more than 18,000 hectares. In 1982, it sold more than 1 million bamboo trees to the state. The province invested more than 10 million dong in afforestation--3 times greater than the total amount of capital the state allocated to the province for setting up settlements. Numerous schools, dispensaries, water wells and new villages have appeared in many areas. Obviously, the campaign for settled farming and a settled life is an effective economic policy that has changed the appearance of the mountainous region.

Concretely set the production orientation actually means to point out the specific direction for the people to adopt settled farming and a settled life. Such production orientations must closely combine agriculture with forestry, economy with national defense and economic activities on a national scale with production zoning at the district level. It is necessary to grasp the relationship between grain production and the development of the strong points of the mountainous regions: first of all, efforts to seek every way possible to exploit the land potentials there for developing grain production to the highest degree. Despite their varying capabilities and outputs, every locality can produce grain, including rice, corn, potatoes and manioc. Following this direction and effectively aided by the state, the settlers have reclaimed virgin land to expand the areas planted with grain and built terraced fields in many areas (fields bordered with stones on rocky mountains), thereby increasing the per-capita grain area from 367 to 570 square meters. The people in the Central Highlands and along the Truong Son Mountain Range, who used to practice forestry for subsistence, have now built wet ricefields for production; and they have not only produced enough to eat, but also discharged their grain to the state. The three cooperatives of Phu Dong, Khe Cat and the Tay In Tien Yen District (Quang Ninh), which formerly drew an annual grain supply of 85 metric tons from the state (using their supply books), have now returned these books to the state because they have achieved self-sufficiency in grain and produced 1,000 metric tons of rice for sale to the state. In particular, the Khe Cat Cooperative in 1982 sold 325 liters of cinnamon oil and 7 metric tons of cinnamon bark to the state; and its 209 workers produced more than 100,000 dong worth of goods for export. More than 100,000 people have adopted settled farming and a settled life and successfully resolved the local grain shortage.

It is important that attention be concentrated on resolving the grain problem. And at the same time, we must exploit and develop the production potentials of

the ethnic minority people in such a way to meet the general requirements of the country. The campaign for settled farming and a settled life must be closely linked with the enrichment of forest resources. Formerly, our people relied on the forests for their food. Now they still do, not by destroying forests for cultivation, but by planting forests to preserve the soil and water. With soil and water, we will have everything. Worthy of note is that from slash-and-burn cultivation, the people of the Dao ethnic group have adopted settled farming and a settled life; and they have planted thousands of hectares of cinnamon. Their product has reached the world market, thereby enriching themselves as well as their localities. The people of the Mong ethnic group have the tradition of producing medicinal herbs and supplying our country's pharmaceutical industry with raw material. In 1982, the two villages of Pa Co and Hang Kia received more than 1 million dong from the sales of pharmaceutical material. The people of the Central Highlands and along the Truong Son Mountain Range have not only produced enough grain to eat and sold some of it to the state; but they have also exploited the local strong points to plant tea, coffee and pepper for export.

Thus, resolving the grain problem is the basic factor for steadily promoting settled farming and a settled life. At the same time, the people of various minority ethnic groups have developed their own strong points to gradually advance the campaign for settled farming and a settled life along the direction of large-scale socialist production. Along with creating production materials, proper attention must also be given to building collective welfare facilities and villages for settlement. In particular, attention must be attached to developing communications and transportation. Local settlement is the main target; and it is erroneous to move everyone to the lowlands. Only in areas where lands for production and drinking water are deficient should the people be moved to other areas with better conditions; and such cases require careful consideration.

The campaign for settled farming and a settled life is based on the principle of total voluntarianness. This is a tremendous change and therefore, it is necessary to clearly point out the harmful consequences of nomadic farming and a nomadic life, as well as the benefits of settled farming and a settled life, so that the people will voluntarily give up the old ways and build a new life by fully developing their traditions in the former war against foreign aggression and effectively making use of the state's assistance in realizing the motto "the state and the people work together." Without consultations with the masses and without their support, we will not achieve any practical results, even if large amounts of capital, supplies and grain are spent to build huge production centers and welfare projects and nice houses; and this will only be a waste of human and material resources. Whether houses will be built on stilts or not should be left for the people to decide; and this should not be a rigid requirement as found in some localities. Along with developing revolutionary traditions, it is necessary to struggle against the tendency to glorify oneself over past meritorious services.

The campaign for settled farming and a settled life is in fact an undertaking to build new production forces and establish the new production relations in

in the areas where people still practice nomadic farming and lead a nomadic life. Only by building facilities for stable production will we have the proper conditions for establishing the new production relations. And unless we can introduce suitable forms of collective work, it will be very difficult to carry out the plan for settled farming and a settled life. Realities in localities where fairly good results have been recorded in promoting settled farming and a settled life such as Vien Son and Sau Chua (Hoang Lien Son), Dac To (Gia Lai-Cong Tum) and so forth have testified to this. The scale and form for conducting the campaign for settled farming and a settled life must be suitable with the local terrain and the ability of the local cadres; and this campaign must not be carried out with haste or hesitation. In areas which are situated near state farms or state forests, it is necessary to encourage the people to become workers; and this is a quick, stable and highly effective method for promoting settled farming and a settled life. The provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Cao Bang, Lai Chau, Dac Lac and so forth have gained the participation of more than 2,000 families consisting of 4,000 workers in state-run production units, thereby clearly testifying to the solidarity, equality and collective mastery of all fraternal nationalities in our country.

Close leadership by the party, coupled with the coordination from all sectors and echelons, is an extremely important factor for developing the campaign for settled farming and a settled life both horizontally and vertically. It is very necessary to foster and train local cadres with minority ethnic origins so as to steadily advance the campaign to even greater successes. The party organizations of a Luo District (Binh Tri Thien) and Dac To District (Gia Lai-Cong Tum) have become clean, firm and strong through their efforts to score fairly good results in the campaign for settled farming and a settled life.

In reviewing the campaign for settled farming and a settled life from the grassroots level up in accordance with the Council of Ministers' directive, it is certain that we will learn many useful lessons with which to push the campaign forward by a new step and advance toward completing the tasks related to settled farming and a settled life in all parts of the country.

CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

TIEN GIANG PADDY DELIVERY--As of 16 April, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries more than 101,000 metric tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-crop seasons. This figure includes 32,000 metric tons collected in the form of agricultural taxes and shows an increase of some 34,000 metric tons over the same period last year. [Text] [BK241628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Apr 83]

GRAIN COLLECTION FIGURES--As of 31 March, seven provinces and one city in the country--Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Thanh Hao, Hanoi, Tay Ninh, Nghe Tinh, and Vinh Phu--had exceeded the grain collection target for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons by 1.58 percent. Meanwhile, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Long An and Hau Giang Provinces had fulfilled 93.6-98.9 percent of the grain collection target for these two crop seasons. [Text] [BK241628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Apr 83]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESETTLEMENT--During the first 3 months of 1983, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has built or renovated 32 settlements to accommodate 1,640 families of people of various nationalities. Thus far, cooperatives and production collectives have been set up in almost all of these settlements. [Text] [BK171440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Apr 83]

KIEN GIANG PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--By late March, Kien Giang Province had set up another 260 production collectives, thus fulfilling 22.3 percent of the annual plan and bringing to 1,168 the total number of production collectives in the province. Tan Hiep District alone accounted for more than 100 production collectives. [Text] [BK171440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Apr 83]

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION TRAINING--The VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department and the Ministry of Agriculture are concentrating on helping the provinces in the Nam Bo region train a contingent of cadres in charge of agricultural transformation. Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and head of the VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department, and Comrade Duong Quoc Cam, head of the Central Committee for the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives [ban quan lys howpj tacs xax noong nghieepj trung uwowng] are traveling to one province after another to study the situation and advise the localities concerned on specific measures aimed at completing the land readjustment task within this dry season. As an immediate task, the VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department will help train enough teachers for provincial and district schools for cooperative management cadres. [Text] [BK280625 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 83 p 1]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHU KHANH PROVINCE EXPLOITS GRANITE DEPOSIT FOR EXPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh Produces Each Year 3,000 Cubic Meters of Granite for Export, Over 3 Million Pieces of Cut Granite"]

[Text] Phu Khanh Province has a deposit of billions of cubic meters of granite which is found mainly in Deo Ca, Van Gia and a number of other localities in the province. Granite rocks are found at the surface of the earth, on the slopes of hills and mountains and near the land route and waterway axes and can thus be conveniently exploited and transported. They come in attractive and beautiful colors like pink, black, jade, gray and white, but most commonly in whitish gray and jade.

In the last 2 years, although the Phu Khanh Stone Corporation's production was still manual, it exported more than 630 cubic meters of granite rocks in their natural form. This year, it continues to export 500 cubic meters. It is striving to expand its facilities so as to produce 3,000 cubic meters per year and introducing this product to other countries; at the same time, it is producing more than 3 million pieces of cut granite to be used in the province's key construction projects. It is training hundreds of skilled workers; organizing the use of thousands of stonecutters by different localities; and equipping itself with additional tools for exploiting, cutting, polishing, and so on.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHAN ME MINE STEPS UP COAL OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Phan Me Mine in Bac Thai Mines Much Coal, Supplies It to the Steel Smelting and Rolling Mills"]

[Text] The Phan Me mine of the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Combine (Ministry of Engineering and Metals) is both excavating earth, rock, and mud and organizing the mining of nearly 25,000 tons of coking coal to supply to the steel smelting and rolling mills.

The mine, which mobilized all of its mechanized facilities, including 21 vehicles and machines, and more than 400 workers who worked three shifts a day, excavated more than 20,000 cubic meters of earth and rock and 12,000 cubic meters of mud, and cleared out all of the mud, which lay four feet deep in the pits.

Because they operated their equipment accurately and in correct accordance with technical standards, the machinery units scooping up mud attained productivity of between 100 and 116 cubic meters per shift. The E2 and E3 steamshovel teams excavated 4,000 cubic meters of mud. The transportation forces improved the beds of dump trucks in order to remove mud and repaired the roads. There was an increase of four truck loads a shift.

Because it was equipped with many new drilling machines and there was a steady supply of electricity, and because it began to mine as soon as the excavating was over, during the recent period the mine has on many days mined between 1,500 and 1,800 tons of coal.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PEOPLE IN DA RIVER RESERVOIR BED AREA TO BE RELOCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Ha Son Binh Sets up Guidance Committee for the Relocation of People From Da River Reservoir Bed Area"]

[Text] The Ha Son Binh Provincial VCP Standing Committee has just made a decision to set up a guidance committee for the relocation of people from the Da River reservoir bed area so as to ensure progress of construction of Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant.

According to the progress in holding back water of Da River, Ha Son Binh Province will move all inhabitants in the Da River reservoir bed area -- in Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Ky Son and Da Bac Districts and the City of Hoa Binh -- to higher grounds before the torrential rainy season. Da Bac is the district that has a large population and volume of properties to be moved; between now and 31 March 1983, it will relocate 1,100 families, 5,500 people and the entire material base of 7 villages -- Hien Luong, Vay Nua, Hao Trang, Thung Nai, Tien Phong, Tan Lap and Dan Lap -- and a number of hamlets of Dong Ruong and Muong Tuong Villages. Consequently, Da Bac has been both caring about relocating the people and reorganizing production and stabilizing the standard of living in the new location. The Committee for Settled Farming and Settled Life and the Agriculture, Grain, Water Conservancy, Communications Services have made active contributions to relocating the people. The cadres from the Da River Work Committee and Propaganda and Training Committee of the province were working closely with the people to explain about the common interests for the whole country and to answer their questions. As a result, they were feeling reassured as they were relocated; and within a short time, the above sectors helped them to open 112 hectares of new land, to build 500 square meters of new schools and to open 40 kilometers of rural roads. The banking sector was paying compensations for relocation to 380 families.

The moving was still slow compared to the need. Many families did not stabilize their living conditions yet; almost all new places of settlement encountered a shortage of water. People also destroyed forests to turn them into upland fields and thus caused damage to the headwater forest areas. Almost all villages do not have public health stations and schools yet.

In the face of such urgent need, every sector in the province has appointed one or two capable cadres of high responsibility to join the guidance committee for the relocation of people from the Da River reservoir bed area, to help the people to overcome difficulties and to ensure a fast and smooth relocation. In addition, all districts and villages have set up guidance committees to work with the Relocation Committee and Da River Work Committee for moving people to areas of altitude 43 meters or more above sea level before the arrival of the torrential rainy season.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

DRILLING RIG GROUNDWORK—The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone is stepping up the building of tens of key projects in support of oil and gas exploration and exploitation. The 4 June Project Building Corporation of the Fourth Project Building Joint Enterprise has overcome numerous difficulties in levelling the ground for positioning a drilling rig. Together with an economic building task force, the corporation has shoveled away 700,000 cubic meters of earth and stone, built the foundation for a warf and laid 130 meters of drainage pipeline for the area where the drilling rig is to be set up. [Text]
[BK280625 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 83 p 1]

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

HA NAM NINH HOLDS CONSUMER GOODS SYMPOSIUM

BK240816 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] A symposium on the local consumer goods industry has recently been held in Ha Nam Ninh Province by the Ministries of Light Industry, Engineering and Metals, and Food Industry, as well as the General Chemical Department and all localities throughout the country.

In recent years, the local consumer goods industry has achieved an average annual increase rate of 18 percent. In 1982, local industry accounted for almost 70 percent of the value of gross industrial output of the entire country, while small industry and handicrafts accounted for 69 percent of the local industrial output. Various localities, enterprises and consumer goods production installations have actively created their own sources of raw materials and supplies by promoting economic integration, and joint production, exploitation and purchasing operations, thereby meeting most of their demands in production. Thanks to these sources of supplies and raw materials, local industry, small industry and handicrafts have broadened their production and business activities, providing jobs for tens of thousands of laborers and ensuring the livelihood of workers and handicraftsmen.

The management of local industry, however, is still hampered by fragmentation and a lack of uniformity, causing difficulties in the efforts to balance the supplies of raw materials and technical equipment and to market products. Based on the characteristics of their economic and technical sectors, the Ministry of Light Industry and various provinces and cities have uniformly determined the norms for the consumer goods industry in each province and city. On this basis, they have formulated uniform measures to guide the management of production, the investment for technical equipment and the increase of products in those areas where labor and raw materials are available.

In the initial stage, the Ministry of Light Industry will instruct product groups, enterprise federations and corporations to work in close coordination with the various provincial and city industrial services to shift from the system of manufacturing products under contract to planned and integrated economic activities and joint production operations, to create sources of raw materials and supplies, to produce models and equipment, and to study the production of new goods of high economic value. Through the groups of products and specialized factories which are the central establishments of the local

industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and various provincial and city industrial services will reorganize the production installations in each province and district according to the general plan of each sector and each district. This is to avoid indiscriminate investment unnecessary development projects and low economic efficiency.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

MUNICIPALITIES COMPETE IN HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Three Municipalities Compete in Developing Small Industry and Handicraft Production"]

[Text] For the first time, the small industry-handicrafts sectors of the municipalities of Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Ho Chi Minh City have exchanged experiences in organizing production, management, and the propagation of advanced models, while at the same time signing agreements to compete in developing production in 1983.

Representatives of the Central Association of Handicraft Cooperatives and many provinces in the south participated in the conference. The small industry-handicrafts sectors of the three municipalities have made many all-out efforts to overcome difficulties with regard to materials and raw materials and have done a good job of applying the policies and transform production, build new production relations, apply science and technology, increase labor productivity, improve product quality, and increase the incomes of handicraft workers. The localities have also made progress in managing the sources of goods, delivering products to the state, and developing the political forces in the production bases. In 1982, all three municipalities surpassed the state plans assigned them by from 1 to 14 percent, an increase over 1981 of from 11 to 13 percent. Ba Dinh Ward in Hanoi formed specialized production groups and improved the contracting-out system to facilitate the development of production. Ngo Quyen Ward in Hai Phong concentrated on developing production by seeking the assistance of the economic sectors and combining operations while boldly investing in equipment and preparing production areas. Precinct 11 in Ho Chi Minh City has paid attention to coordinating the sections and sectors in the precinct in order to achieve efficient commercial activities.

The municipalities of Hanoi and Hai Phong have increased the number of party members in the sector and have added a number of new products. Ho Chi Minh City increased its products from 400 to 1,500 in 1982.

However, the small industry-handicraft sectors of the three municipalities still have such limitations as new products not being rich in variety or attractive and there being little dynamism in the reorientation of production.

In Ho Chi Minh City, many ersatz goods and poor-quality goods are still produced and guidance and the building of new production relations have been relaxed.

This year the small industry-handicrafts sectors of the three municipalities are endeavoring to overcome the remaining problems and promote the transformation, consolidation, and perfection of the socialist production relations. The three municipalities have signed an agreement to compete in attaining the goal of 30 to 40 percent of the cooperatives attaining the advanced designation, delivering the full quantities of products and taxes to the state, managing the sector's expenses, carrying out the political-ideological work and the welfare system well, and in contributing, along with the entire nation, to attaining a total production value of 6.5 billion dong in the small industry-handicrafts sector.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE HELD AFTER WORK IN LAOS

BK201458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Federated Communications Enterprise No 8 [Lieen Hieepj Cacs Xis Nghieepj Giao Thoong Tams] of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation on 18 and 19 April held a conference to review the implementation of the 1982 state plan, make a preliminary evaluation of tasks during the first quarter and discuss measures to accelerate the emulation movement for the second quarter and throughout 1983.

In 1982, the federated communications enterprise began the application of profit and loss accounting. It was a year in which the enterprise fulfilled the state plan most satisfactorily. It promptly handed over to the LPDR various completed road and bridge construction projects. During 1982, the enterprise handed over to this friendly nation roads No 6 and 7 with a length of 170 km and 4 big bridges, namely (Muong Ha), (Nam Seum), (Nam Ven), and (Houai Nguen), overfulfilling plan norms set for the value of construction output of various projects and relevant small projects by 5.9 percent.

Developing these achievements, during the first quarter of this year Federated Communications Enterprise No 8 strengthened production organization and improved management in order to increase labor output, accelerate construction rate and reduce construction cost. As a result, it has overfulfilled the plan norm for the first quarter, achieving 30 percent of the construction value set for 1983 or 60 percent more than the first quarter last year. It was the greatest achievements the enterprise ever scored.

Enterprises No 572, 674 and 675 and bridge construction team No 75 are units which have made great efforts to quickly complete many assigned small projects. Enterprise No 572 has been awarded the emulation banner by the Minister of Communications and Transportation and Federated Communications Enterprise No 8 the rotation banner for its outstanding achievements. To promptly accelerate the emulation movement, the minister of communications and transportation and the director general of Federated Communications Enterprise No 8 have awarded commendation certificates to many units and individuals for their achievements in fulfilling the first quarter's plan norms.

On this occasion, enterprises and units of Federated Communications Enterprise No 8 have signed an emulation agreement to strive to fulfill targets set for the second quarter and throughout the year. Their immediate task is to launch an emulation drive to score achievements to greet the May International Labor Day and the 19 May Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SETTLED LIFE IMPROVED FOR NOMADIC MINORITY PEOPLE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Life of More Than 100,000 Minority People Improved After Adoption of Settled Farming and Settled Life"]

[Text] In 1982, in spite of many difficulties, the movement for settled farming and settled life brought about remarkable results. Many norms set for construction of production installations and improvement of the standard of living were fulfilled, such as opening new land by 133 percent; improving farm land, 96.6 percent; doing water conservancy work, 116.4 percent; building new roads, 111.5 percent; planting industrial crops, 88.4 percent; building wells and drinking water tanks, 236 percent, and so on. Large volumes of products were also obtained from industrial crops, animal husbandry and forestry to satisfy the needs of society and export and valued at hundreds of millions of dong (such products as tea, cinnamon, various kinds of medicinal materials, forest products and foods). The movement was developed relatively uniformly, particularly in the areas where people were doing nomadic farming and leading a nomadic life. The leadership and guidance by many party committee echelons and local administrations were stricter. The motto, "the state and the people work together," was fully understood down to the basic level and materialized in every construction project. There were more than 100,000 people qualified for settled farming and settled life who had ended for good their nomadic farming and nomadic life, poverty, hardships and illiteracy. However, some localities failed to fulfill their task of achieving settled farming and settled life because they had not concentrated on finishing the job in a definite manner.

In 1983, the movement for settled farming and settled life is in its 16th year, a year that holds the key to the success of the 3rd 5-year plan. Although the general situation shows many favorable aspects, there still exist difficulties which require that we successfully fulfill the 1983 plan so as to consolidate and further develop the achievements we have already scored and to prepare good conditions for the coming years. The important thing about fulfilling the 1983

is that all central and local echelons and sectors responsible, particularly the district echelons, have a greater responsibility toward a number of people still sticking to nomadic farming and nomadic life and must patiently coordinate their activities together in this task. We must review the 15 years of the movement for settled farming and settled life (1968-1982) to draw experience from it, issue guidelines for carrying it out in the next 5 years and encourage and inspire the masses so as to make new progress for the movement.

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